WEEKLY (3) PEOPLE



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

A DUTY OF UNIONISM

A WORD IN TIME

The interesting features of the able impression.-Not a single allega-"Eighth Explosion-More to Come", published in this issue, are, like the features of the whole serial of Explosions, obvious enough to require no comment. Surely no comment is needed upon a performance that tells so well how like a strange cat in a garret Mr. "A. M. Simons, Editor", must have felt at the conference that was convoked to issue the Chicago Manifesto, or that reveals the seething condition of the Movement so perfectly that the gentleman, one of the signers of the Manifesto, is so quickly constrained to stultify his own signature, take backwater, expose the "Intellectual's" incapacity to grasp the question of Unionism, and seek to straddle. On all such matters the Explosion is clear enough -indeed, a delectable "Explosion."

But apart from all that, the document furnishes an instance of a certain category of duties that a bona fide and serious economic organization will have to buckle to, before progress can be safely made. Seeing that the approach of the convention called to meet in Chicago on the 27th of next June is bringing up for consideration the thousand and one questions connected with so important a matter as the economic organization of the Working Class, the document can be turned to even better use than an "Explosion."

The following passages occur in the

"We believe, that its (the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance) unsavory name has been deserved and is not due to its Socialistic character, but to the personal make-up of those in control and the methods which it has pursued."

The Socialist Trade & Labor Allice has never proved itself anything t a nauseous nuisance in the labor nt. As a labor organization, it has never been in existence; as a convenient annex to De Leon's work in the Socialist Labor Party it has played a part, and by no means admirable one, in Socialist and trade union discussion."

Here are two bunches of nothing but conclusions. Whether they are scanned from above down, or from below up, or are held diagonally under the light, or the whole document is held up to the light-whichever way the document is handled not a semblance or vestige will be found of an allegation of fact upon which the conclusions are supposedly based. There is not arr allegation of fact for the conclusion that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has "an unsavory name", least of all are some of the persons mentioned to whom the name is "unsavory"; not an to draw the conclusion that the "methotest allegation of fact that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance "has never been in existence" as an economic organization; look as one may, he will fail to detect the least allegation of fact for the alliterative conclusion that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was never anything but a "nauseous nuisance" or for the opinion that its part in the Socialist or trade union discussion was "by no means admirable", and least of all ar: the names of those mentioned upon whom the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is claimed to have left this nauseating and disagree- turmoil into the ranks of Labor,

CHICAGO, TAKE NOTICE.

OWING TO THE DECISION OF THE ELECTION BOARD OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET WILL NOT APPEAR OPON THE OFFICIAL BALLOT. THEREFORE, THOSE WHO DESIRE TO VOTE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET AT THE COMING ELECTION, MUST WRITE THE NAME SOCIALIST LABOR ON THE BALLOT.

CHICAGO S. L. P. TICKET. For Mayor,
A. LINGENFELTER.

For City Treasurer, J. FIELDER. For City Clerk, A. VASCANCELLOS. For City Attorney, J. W. Koch

tion of fact: all conclusions floating in

the air. Now, then, it is essential to the freedom of speech that a person be allowed full scope in the drawing of his conclusions: any retrenchment upon that is a retrenchment of free speech; but it is likewise essential to intelligent discussion that the drawer of conclusions furnish his audience with the facts, or allegations of fact, from which he draws his conclusions. By so doing the audience is enabled to do its own thinking; by neglecting that duty the audience is disabled from thinking. When allegations of fact are furnished; the audience can verify them for itself; if it finds them to be false, then it knows what kind of a hair-pin addressed it, and it has by so far been clarified: if it finds the allegations of fact to be true, then it is in a condition to judge for Atself whether the conclusions are warranted. To fling about conclusions without first furnishing the allegations of fact on which the conclusions are based is to assume dictatorial functions, it is a presumption of infallibility. No sane man if he is decent, no decent man if he is sane strikes such a

posture. He who does insults his audi-

ence, and insults the Cause that he han-Whether an individual who indulges in such practices does so because of a mental and moral make-up that disqualifies him from the proprieties of civilized discussion; or whether it is the instincts of a Gompers, perchance, of an "Intellectual" that sway himwhatever the reason, one thing is certain, to wit, that no juncture can be imagined, least of all at critical periods of a Movement, when such practices can be conducive of anything but evil. Serious questions are now up in the Socialist or Labor Movement; many more will arise; they will keep on arising up to the last moment; and along with them, there will be serious differences of opinion. A strict attention to allegations of fact in discussions is a guarantee of order; the neglect of the observance is an invitation to wrangling and confusion. It is to the interest of the exploiting class to keep the Labor Movement with its hands in its own hair. The recent ribald attitude of the capitalist press of this city, the "New York Volkszeitung" included, towards the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in this body's dauntless endeavor to shield and save the striking workingmen of the Interborough Company from absolute annihilation by their American Federation of Labor and other national officers, is an instance in point. Individuals there will be plenty, as are today cropping up among the "Intellectuals" in the so-called Socialist, alias allegation of fact appears upon which Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, who, no longer able to ods" pursued by the alliance were improper; vainly does one look for the belt of rule, will allow their thwarted private malevolence to lash them into seconding the capitalist's interests in creating confusion. Accordingly, it falls within the category of the duties of a healthy and strong economic organization of the Working Class to hold discussers, above all those who presume to teach, to a strict account in the proprieties of discussion, and to take drastic measures against all those who, by slinging about conclusions without furnishing the allegations of

INTERBOROUGH STRIKE Still Prosecuted With Vigor-Address

Issued to Trolleyman.

Since the last issue of the Weekly People, the Interborough strikers have been busy prosecuting their strike. The new Executive Committee of the strikers elected by the United Rairoad Workers, S. T. & L. A., met Tuesday, March 21, and organized with the following officers: S. J. French, chairman; E. J.

secretary.
This new executive committee imme diately took steps to circulate 500,000 it-you will always have its sympathy, "warnings" to the public, denying that but it is without influence and has no the strike was ended, notifying the pubsay; and in so far as that public is comlic of the danger of riding on the cars, and demanding the revocation of the company's charter. One of the strikers willing to endure much when it is an to lend their aid. They came, sided with

was arrested and fined in connection with this work. His release was secured.

At a meeting of the deposed executive committee, held on Wednesday, March 22. through the objections of the S. T. and L. A. men a motion to call on Belmont and ask him to take the strikers back, was voted down. On this same day, the 16th Assembly District, Socialist Labor Party of New York City, voted \$10 to the strikers. Several members subscribed \$3 additional. Resolutions favoring the strikers were also adopted.

On Thursday, March 23, the United Railroad Workers held a meeting at Marion Hall, and adopted plans to secure financial aid. Committees were elected with this end in view. At this meeting, the changed attitude of the press in denouncing the accidents on the road and demanding that the men be taken back was pointed out. The men were warned that this was simply an attempt to extort hush money.

On this same day, the committee appointed by the Central Fakirated Union, had a conference with Belmont in the Astor House.

The members of the committee were Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; James P. Archibald, of the Brotherhood of Painters; James Daly, of the Dock Builders' Union: Morris Brown, of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 144, and A. J. Boulton, of the Stereotypers' Union.

The committee stated "that the strike was a mistake," and said that the rank and file of the strikers "acknowledged that they were misled and were repentant." It was argued by the committee that "the company, having broken

IN HOT CAMPAIGN - COMPLETE TICKET FOR SPRING ELECTION Hutchinson for Mayor-Capitalists Never

Vote for the Socialist Labor Party-Why Workingmen Should-Bohn's Good Meeings.

Grand Junction, Colo., March 22 .-The spring campaign for the Grand June tion city election is almost over. April 4th is election day. On that day the voters of Grand Junction will once more ride to the ballot box and vote for what they think they want and after it is all over the majority will kick when they get what they have voted for, i. e. capitalist corruption and exploitation.

The Socialist Labor Party has had a ticket in the field every time there has been an election on, since we organized our Section in June 1899. This spring is no exception to the rule. We are again in the field, with the following city ticket, for the election that is now at hand:

For Mayor, S. B. Hutchinson. For Clerk Miss May T. Sanders. For Treasurer, Dr. N. I. Jolinson, For Street Supervisor, M. H. Jones. For Police Magistrate, T. C. Lindhard For City Marshal, T. J. Wampler. For Aldermen-First ward, R. Skeggs and J. N. Billings; second ward

W. H. Burkhardt and J. C. Kucera; third ward, J. A. Cannell; fourth ward, Ed. Coulson and Alfred Eggers.

During the past six years, when there

Junction published one or more nun bers of our local Socialist Labor Party paper "The Revolutionist". In this way we would make clear the fact that it would not pay the capitalists to vote the S. L. P. ticket, as the Socialist Labor Party stands for working class and not for capitalist class economics. The capitalists have taken the advice to a man, as up to this time we have not heard of a single person voting the Socialist Labor Party ticket with a view of promoting the best interests of the capitalist class.

We have also tried to make it clear to the working class voters that the only way they could vote for and in the interest of their class was by writing Socialist Labor at the top of their ballot and vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight. But, strange as it may seem, the working class of Colorado had rather vote to help the capitalist class than to vote to help themselves-the working class. And after they have permitted themselves to be used as tools in the interests of the capitalists, they always kick because they get what they voted for, i. e., the use of the political power in the interest of the capitalist class.

This spring in Grand Junction the Elks captured both the Republican and Democratic parties and nominated their men on both tickets. It will make no difference to them which one of the old parties lose: the Elks are sure to win. The Elks of Grand Junction know what they want and how to get it. If the working class of Grand Junction and the country at large would follow the example set by the Elks they would unite with the party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, and just wipe up the

(Continued on page 6.)

(Continued on page 6.) was an election on, the S. L. P. of Grand

nected with the strike of the subway and "L" road lines, commonly known as the Interborough strike. A more complete exposure of the intimate connection existing between Labor Fakir and Capitalist and of the foredoomed-to-failure-character of the kind of organization the railroad men of this vast city have hitherto been cursed with, has never been had before.

Behold the spectacle, ye railroad workers of Greater New York! Let that lesson sink deep into your minds! Let it

be one that is never to be forgotten! This, in brief, is the situation: The men, organized in the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, comprising all employes except the motormen, and in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which latter body embraced the former engine drivers and tenders, who, because of the change from steam to electric power, had "come down" from the exalted position of engineers to that of just motormen, had an agreement with the Interborough Company. That agreement the company had all along violated, most likely with a view feature of keeping so many Labor Fakirs in its pay. Negotiations were opened to make the company live up to the agreement and these negotiations were dragged out for months, giving the company ample time to prepare good and well for the strike that was to come-some time in the distant future. That the company did prepare and was ready for all emergencies was shown when, finally, the strike did come. Carload and boatloads of strike breakers were at once started from all over the country, dumpfact upon which these are based, throw ed into this city and put to work on the the apple of discord, and inextricable roads. Confusion and accidents resulted but that did not bother the company. It is true that, by failing to run its trains in keeping with the stipulations of its charter, that charter had become forfeit, but feeling safely entrenched behind the political power which the working class hand over to them, regularly, at every election, the capitalists did not feel uneasy on that score. It is also true that the public were not only much inconvenienced by the company's failure to run its trains regularly and safely, but were in addition jolted, maimed and killed in numerous collisions-but the public is at best a many-headed sort of Rozelle, financial secretary; W. E. Pat- thing, having conflicting interests and rick, treasurer; J. J. Leahy, recording no end of patience. And, moreover, in so far as that public is composed of workingmen-and they are the bulk of

posed of capitalists it can either escape

such inconvenience and danger or is

The capitalistsare conscious of their class interests and stand ready at all times to maintain them; the workers are not-

No sooner had the strike begun when the capitalists, besides scouring the country for strike breakers, got their Labor Fakir brigade into action. There appeared on the scene Mr. Warren E. Stone, the "Chief" of that scabby organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the worthy successor of that late and not much lamented Mr. Arthur, at once a railroad capitalist and officer of a railroad workers' organization. Mr. Stone at once proceeded to the attacknot upon the agreement-breaking company, but upon the men on strike, charging them with having broken their agreement and winding up with revoking the charter of the motormen, thus getting rid of the motormen as not properly belonging to so aristocratic an organization as the B. L. E. and, at the same time, rendering to the company

such service as lay within his power. There appeared also on the scene Mr William D. Mahon, the President of the A. A. S. R. E. in precisely the same role he did appear in other railroad strikes, notably the Albany trolley strike. He too turned at once against the men strike and sided with the company. No sooner had he landed in town, when the papers were full of interviews in which Mr. Mahon said that the men were wrong; that they had not consulted the National Executive Board; that the strike would not be sanctioned by the national body-mind you, all this after months of negotiation on the part of the local body with the company about which that national body must have been fully informed.

And, if this were not enough, there appeared on the scene two more birds of ll omen to complete the work of betray al, Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, the most corrupt organization, misnamed "of La bor", that the world ever saw, and John Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers' Union, the same man who led the miners' strike into the ditch two years ago when the striking miners had victory in their grasp and were buncoed out of it by Mitchell, as smooth and plausible a labor lieutenant of the capitalist class as the pure and simple American Labor Movement has ever produced. Both these geutlemen are vice presidents of the Civic Federation, at organization of big capitalists devised by Mark Hanna for the emasculation of the American Labor Movement, of which Civic Federation Mr. August Belmont, the President of the Interborough Company is also the President. Mr. Belmont, the President of both Civic Federation and -the Interborough Company, called upon

his vice-presidents Compers and Mitchell

thus did their share to help defeat the men on strike. Take one thing for granted. Whenever Mr. Samuel Gompers appears on a battlefield where Capital and Labor have locked horns, Labor will come out badly beaten, betrayed, disgraced. That is the gentleman's vocation. That is how he makes a living.

Against all this array of treason "from out of town", so to speak, the men on strike stood firm. But their troubles did not end there. The national fakirs had done their turn, had made their bow and had retired from the stage. But presently it developed that the local leaders were in the same boat. There was a strike. Over 6,000 men were out, but the whole thing looked more like taking a rest than like striking. Over 6,000 men, properly organized, properly led, properly put to work, their energies led into channels that would bring support, can do wonders. The local leaders stifled action, lamed the arm of the men, induced demoralization, led that energy into the ground. Nothing was done. No appeal for support, no attempt to counteract the pernicious lies of the capitalist press-nothing. They were urged, they were advised, but they did not budge. They did not strive to have the strike declared off, but they advised individual strikers to try and get back to work. The men, pushed to action by such glaring treason, finally, under the advice af the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance-the only bona fide Trades Union in the city-took hold themselves, strove to rally the scattering elements, revive the sinking spirit and put up a fight. They formed a local of the S. T. & L. A. under the name of United Railroad Workers of Greater New York and, free at last from treason and traitors, they now seek to make the best of the situation. And not only do they seek to make the best of the present situation, but they have in mind the necessity of organizing, on correct lines, ALL THE RAILROAD EMPLOYES IN THIS CITY OF NEW YORK. But of that later.

Besides the treason of their national and local leaders, the men on strike had to contend against the unanimous hostility of the capitalist press. From the ultra capitalist Sun, Tribune, Evening Post, and such like, down to Mr. William R. Hearst's "Friend-of-Labor" American and Journal, every sheet vied with the other to lie, misrepresent, announcing "Strike off", "Men Go Back To Work", "Trains Running" in big scare heads, all for the purpose of stampeding the men back to work. Even the "New Yorker Volkszeitung", an alleged labor paper in the German language, the organ of the Central Federated (or Fakirated) Union, joined in the chorus and of all the daily papers of the city just one stood un-flinchingly by the embattled men—the

(Continued on page 3.)

EIGHTH EXPLOSION

MORE TO COME

(This time from A. M. Simons, Editor, in March issue of International Socialist Review.)

Monte which appears elsewhere in this issue, there is one sentiment expressed with which we wish most emphatically to disagree. This is the proposal for unity with the Socialist Labor Party, based on the supposed identity of the proposed industrial organization, the manifesto of which appeared last month, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. We have no desire to enter into a detailed discussion of the demerits of however, that its unsavory name has been deserved and is not due to its Socialistic character, but to the personal make-up of those in control and the methods which it has pursued. Nothing would more thoroughly damn the work of the conference which meets in Chicago next June than the prevalence of the idea that it was an attempt to revive the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. That conference is not called for the purpose of inviting labor men, either in or outside or existing unions, to unite with some already existing organization. It is for the purpose of founding a new industrial organization. Those who have issued the call will be the conference once it has been called cialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

In the very excellent survey of to order. The conference is not for the French Socialist unity by Comrade La purpose of uniting the American Labor Union to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and then asking the rest of the trade union world to accept the domination of those now in control of these organizations. If this were the purpose there would be no need of such conference. The American Labor Union has certainly played a valuable part in the trade union movement, but it was because it was felt that it was inadequate for the work before it that the conference was proposed. The Sothe latter organization. We believe, cialist Trade & Labor Alliance has never proved itself anything but a nauseous nuisance in the labor movement. As a labor organization, it has never had any existence; as a convenient annex to De Leon's work in the Socialist Labor Party it has played a part, and a by no means admirable one, in Socialist and trade union discussion. Nothing shows the correctness of our position on this point more fully than the eagerness with which every enemy of the proposed industrial organization has circulated the statement, as evolved by the capitalist press, that the object of the Chicago conference was to organize a Socialist trade union to fight the existing unions, and nothing more or less than members of that it was to be simply another So-

DOOM OF RETAILER

Manufacturers Crushing Middle Men by Running Their Own Retail Stores.

One of the methods by which the manufacturer is making his power felt upon the finished products market is by the direct ownership and operation of retail establishments. As a method of distribution this innovation is as little subversive of the usual equilibrium of trade as any irregular method. Each establishment takes its place simply as one among other competitors. The firm controlling the largest number of retail agencies in this country is probably the Singer Company, which has eight hundred stores in the United States, besides many in other parts of the world. Automobiles, safes, phonographs and type-

writers are sold in part by this system. The case presented by the sale of carriages, wagons, plows and agricultural implements, generally is very similar to the above. Here an added moffive for the direct control of retail agencies lies in the economy of shipment by car lots. An agency, because it pushes the make for which it was established and carries a full line of the goods, is able to take a larger proportion of its supplies from the factory in car lots than the average independent dealer. If, therefore, the goods to be distributed are very bulky, so that the question of car lots is important, the establishment of a few agencies in the chief markets may be profitable, because they will be able, through their own sales, to take goods in car lots, and they will also serve as transfer houses in distributing supplies to smaller markets.

If numerous agencies are desired, to penetrate and hold a field, the expense may be lessened by selling the goods of other makers on commission. If the establishing concern makes plows, its agencies can add on and sell goods germane to a plow agency, such as reapers, wagons and carriages. By selling on commission car lots of assorted goods can be frequently sent out, keeping the stock fresh without overloading the agencies.

The direct retailing of shoes present an entirely different case from that of agricultural implements. The general buying public has recently become familiar with retail establishments, owned by manufacturers, and which are stores in the usual meaning of the term. They are not as yet very numerous, and their establishment is not stimulated by any of the advantages which we have just considered. They are not practicable, except for goods which can be successfully sold by themselves in specialty stores (that is, they are impossible for articles like sugar or saws), and in this fact of depending upon specialty sale they meet their strongest check for the prevailing tendency which has originated among retailers, is integrating in its nature and is expressed in the department store.

Furthermore, a system of retail store operated by a manufacturer cuts him off from distribution through independent dealers, for the dealer will not buy of his rival in trade. There are arguments, Annals of American Academy

however, which have apparently been convincing to many manufacturers. A chain of stores absorbing the output of a factory, affords an independent outlet entirely free from the control of jobber or retail dealer. The maker also, by coming into direct contact with the customer through his agencies, has the benefit of the direct criticism of the user. He can from week to week follow the changes in demand as they effect styles. He can to some degree avoid the intensity of rush seasons and the idleness of dull ones in his factory by supplying his stores evenly throughout the season.

The dominant argument in most cases is, however, undoubtedly the fact that it is only through the ownership of retail stores that the full profit of an extensive adertising campaign can be realized by the manufacturer. By means of retain stores he takes all of the highest retail price which the force of his advertising will induce the customer to pay. The stores themselves also are an advertise-

The independent dealer always wants his own name over the door. The manufacturer's store exerts its entire force as an harmonious element in the general scheme of publicity which is being followed. This principle which makes the store one means of realizing the profit out of the modern gigantic campaigns of advertising, helps to account for the shoe stores of Douglas and Means, the forty-five of Bliss & Co. and the twelve Frawford shoe-stores. It applies to the Knox hat stores. Together with the desire to intrench a monopoly, it explains the policy of the American Tobacco Company in effecting distribution through the United Cigar Stores Company and other firms.

It is worthy of notice that there is a

tendency at work which in the near

future may lead to an increase in the number of stores owned by manufacturers or combinations of them. This is connected with the growth of advertising. When a few manufacturers only are conducting strong advertising campaigns, they are conspicuous because they are the exception. When a large number of competitors besiege the public the conspicuousness of any one is lessened by the eagerness of all. We have. in this country, in a generation been introduced into an age of advertising. The very great adertisers are yet conspicuous because they are not numerous. But when the time comes, as it appears to be coming rapidly, that the multitude of great advertisers in any single line is so large that the average consumer is bewildered, then the retailer may again perform the service he once performed; he will choose for the customer and the customer will follow his advice. Under such circumstances, unless monopoly or some other combination of factors intervenes, the manufacturer will feel a strong motive to directly control retail establishments, and so get a step closer to the consuming public than adverising will bring him, and, if possible,, distance his rivals .- Edward D. Jones, in

the conflict between capital and labor. It is vociferously lauded as a means by which the differences between employer and employe may be mutually adjusted. Despite these facts, employers' associations and trades unions, that proclaim their belief in arbitration, are now at loggerheads, bitterly fighting for or against the idea in some form or other, as in the case of the New York Building Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades unions. And though Arbitration is extensively practised, strikes increase in number, even in industries and enterprises controlled by its most pretentious exponents and advocates, as in the clothing industry, presided over by Marcus A. Marks, and Interborough transportation system, of which Mr. August Belmont, the president of the National Civic Federation, is the head. This paradoxical condition is not without a cause, as a little review of abritration will reveal.

. Modern arbitration consists of the attempted settlement of industrial disputes by a board composed of an equal number of representatives of the employer and employe. It figures as the main part of the trade agreement, that is, the agreement establishing the rates of wages, hours of labor, amount of output, etc., entered into between labor ins and employers' associations. In case of disagreement this board selects a third party, who acts as referee, and whose decisions are final and binding. Formerly many of the States provided for the appointment of boards of arbitration. These boards acquired a reputation among employes for partiality which destroyed their usefulness so that to-day arbitration is entered into between employer and employe through their respective organizations. and without State intervention, except in a few States, like Massachusetts. In this form arbitration is promoted by various associations organized for the purpose, the most prominent of which is

the National Civic Federation. Arbitration in its present form cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to have been a success for the working class. The victories won by ans of arbitration have all gone to the employer. This fact is being gradually perceived by the employes. So h so that even such staunch upholders of arbitration in the past as the lithographers have begun to expose its deceptions, and object to it. The "L" and Subway employes gave the persistent violation of the arbitration agreement of September, 1904, as the reason for their unanimous tie-up of those ds on March 7, 1905. George J. nen, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in a debate in the New York Real Estate Record and Guide, during. Deer, 1904, criticizing arbitration as cticed in the New York Building Trades, says: "It was entirely a onesided affair forced on the unions after they had been weakened by a prolonged strike." He also says: "Arbitration, from the employers' standpoint, is a e of heads I win and tails you lose."

Arbitration is hailed as a solution of to the employer because it redounds to ment trim," rushing matters evidently in awards the operators were enabled to the employer at all times. This is due his benefit. In this lies the secret of his the hope of getting it all in before the strenuous demands for its adoption by disputed point could be decided. In his employes, and their increasing opposition to it.

> Arbitration is of benefit to the employer in many ways: first, its awards | day of Bohnen's writing. The grievenable him to pay lower wages; second, it compels employes to submit to violations of the trade agreement; third, it ends strikes in a manner favorable to the employer; fourth, it enables him to employes "pending arbitration." perpetuate the system by which he lives.

The first point is illustrated in the arbitration on the question of increased wages and minimum output, for local German newspaper compositors, raised in the dispute between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union the increase of thirty cents a day demanded, but raised the minimum output to 27,750 ems, or its equivalent in boldseven per cent. Or, to put it another way still, the pay per thousand ems was reduced from twenty-seven cents to ployer.

debate already referred to.

Bohnen cites the case of the difficulties over the Van Norden Trust Company building, at Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street. Section fifteen of the agreement reads: "The members of this association agree to employ members of the trades union only, directly or indirectly, when parties to this agreement." The phrase means that only union men who are parties to the agreement in ques tion are to be employed. The dispute in question was precipitated by the Remington Construction Company, which sublet certain carpenter work on the Van Norden building to the George C. Flint Company. This latter concern was a party to the agreement and thus obliged to hire only union men who were also parties to it. The Flint company, however, as soon as it obtained the contract, discharged about sixtyfive union men, and sublet certain "trim" which these men would ordinarily have done to a Pawtucket concern. The carpenters alleged that this was a violation of the agreement to "employ members of the trades union only, directly or indirectly, when parties to this agreement"-this being an instance of indirect employment. The point was not that the Pawtucket workmen were nonunion men; but that they were not 'union men parties to the agreement.'

A complaint was made to the arbi tration board. Rohnen says, that the point was constantly evaded. The employers flagrantly violated one of the most important clauses in the agreement and then refused even to discuss the matter. Meanwhile, the Flint company busied itself putting in, not non-union

order to forestall this, says Bohnen, the unions were forced to strike. The point in dispute had not been decided to the ance is said to be a common one, many firms repeatedly sub-letting work to outof-town firms, while at the same time requiring submission on the part of their The third point is illustrated in the

history of the lithographic artists' strike in 1806. The employers, through the intervention of the printers, agreed to arbitrate the demands for the abolition of piece work, the restriction of apprentices, time and a half for overtime, a minimum wage scale of \$18 a week, and in February, 1903. The minimum was a forty-four-hour work week. The ar-16,250 ems of bourgeois a day at \$4.50; tists returned to work pending the set-\$4.80 was demanded, the minimum to tlement. The settlement came-to them. remain the same. The arbitration board, Bishop Potter decided in favor of the with Bishop Potter as referee, granted artists on every demand, except the one for the forty-four-hour week. Did the litho employers live up to these awards? No. By systematic manipulation of faced type. In other words, the output positions, blacklisting and intimidation, was raised forty per cent, and wages only the artists were compelled to give up their organization. During the negotiations to avert the general litho strike of March, 1904 (which was waged against twenty-one cents. This was hailed as a a trade agreement making arbitration victory for arbitration! No doubt it was compulsory for a year, instead of apa victory, but it was won by the em- plicable to each dispute as it arose, as the unions desired), Edward Stoddard, The second point is well illustrated in President of the Poster Artists' Assofacts cited by George Bohnen, in the ciation, reminded O. D. Gray, one of the executive members of the Lithol Employers' Association, of these facts. Gray's reply was: "Well, the artists weren't strong enough to enforce the arbitration awards." Yet the honorable Mr. Gray then urged and now urges arbitration as an equitable method of adjusting the differences arising between employer and employe. Who is he try-

> ing to bamboozle? Another case substantiating the third point is the settlement of the San Francisco iron workers strike for a nine-hour day in 1902. The National Civic Federation arbitrated this strike, by ordering the men back to work with scabs pending settlement. "The settlement of the Iron Trades strike-this latest 'glorious victory'-is the greatest crime of the century," says the San Francisco labor organ, "Organized Labor," in a discussion of the disastrous results of this arbitration. In 1002, the Boston teamsters also returned to work "pending arbitration" by the National Civic Federation. The places of many of them had been filled with scabs. The result was an increase of toil for strikers who went back. This, too, was another 'glorious victory."

But the greatest "victory" of all, 'illustrating the fourth and last point, was the anthracite coal strike arbitration, brought about by President Roosevelt, with the kind assistance of John Mitchell. Guy Warfield, in an article in the "World's Work" for March, 1904, entitled "What Has Followed the Coal Strike," cites innumerable facts proving that the only persons benefited by the arbitration resulting from the great anthracite coal strike were the operators.

increase the cost of coal \$75,000,000. "By means of the conciliation board," to quote an editorial in The People, summarizing Warfield's facts "they are enabled to force the miners to aggression and provoke cases, the long-winded and final settlement of which redounds to their benefit. Under the decisions of the conciliation board, non-unionism is established. Under its rulings 500 union men out of a total of 3,000 have been refused re-employment in District No. 7 without consulting the union is maintained by the board. This permits of wholesale blacklisting. Finally, the as dockage, to persist. All of which adds to the \$75,000,000, already recorded,

still greater profits. awarded an increase of ten per cent. but this increase is offset in various direct and indirect ways. First, the companies increased the cost of rent and coal sold to employes. Secondly, they established a system by which the nonunionists were permitted to monopolize the mine cars to the detriment of the unionists. Thirdly, the system of excessive dockage cuts down the day's pay all the way from two to ten per cent. Fourthly, the increased price of commodities bought at the stores rose out of proportion to the increase in wages; so that, finally, the increase of ten per cent. was actually a decrease.

"The coal strike arbitration commission also awarded the nine-hour day. The result, in the language of Warfield, is that the miners find it longer than ten, so intensified has it become. Every privilege which made the ten-hour day tolerable has been abolished. Less than an hour's work overtime is not paid for, so that employes who are forced to work almost an entire hour beyond the ninehour day have no basis for a valid claim! The nine-hour day is a huge and damnable farce. Just as the wage increase is really a wage decrease, so is the decreased work day really an increased one. Add to all of the foregoing the fact that the anthracite coal strike cost the miners, according to Warfield, \$25, the employe. These lines proclaim 000,000 in lost wages, and it becomes shockingly clear that the anthracite arbitration is one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated on the working class."

The present demoralized condition of the anthracite miners-a condition in which imposition is practiced without restraint and the miners are leaving the United Mine Workers' Union by the thousands -shows conclusively fraudulent and pro-capitalist character of arbitration. Were arbitration the "glorious victory" for them that it was heralded to be-were arbitration not of benefit to the operators only-they would flock to the union and support it with all the heroism and sacrifice that made them famous in the great strike

The above instances will suffice to show that arbitration is a four-fold benefit to the employers only. They will help to explain why the employers fight for it, while the employes fight against it. ration is, in truth, only acceptable trim, but "non-union-party-to-the-agree- Under the practical interpretation of its Arbitration is bound to operate against working class by establishing Socialism."

to the fact that it is founded on a wrong principle, and takes no account of the dependence of the employe. Arbitration is also the controlling factor in the legislative and executive branches of for the parties of his employers. The ready to mislead and dupe him, as

dependence of the employe, is bound to fail as a solution of the labor problem. The labor problem can only be solved by recognizing that the interests of employer and employe are antagonistic; and by organizing the working class along lines in . the interests of to quote, The "that" People editorial already referred to once more, "with the economic and political powers in the control of the capitalist class, the awards of arbitration are impossible of impartial interpretation and enforcement. Without backing, either in the shop or from governmental authority, it is impossible for the working class to secure that to which it is entitled according to the awards of arbitration. . It follows that the prime essential, then, is for the working-class to secure control of the economic and political power, by means of combined union and political action on class conscious lines, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party. With such control of economic and political power, it will be possible for the working class to not only enforce the awards of arbitration. but, what is more,-since it would do away with arbitration itself-abolish the system of capitalism and emancipate the

fails because it is based on the principle of mutual interests between employer and employe. Nothing is further from the ruth. The interests of employer and employe are antagonistic. The capitalists' interests demand low wages and long hours, or what is equiva-'lent to them, increased output and intensified toil. The laborers, on the other alone. Further, the right of discharge hand, want high wages and low hours, as shown by the strikes for increased wages, shorter work day, and against the premium, piece work, and other sysboard's methods enable old evils, such tems of speeding up labor. Arbitration fails because it implies that employer and employe, having mutual interests, are also equal. Again, nothing is fur-"Under the decision of the coal strike ther from the truth. The employer arbitration commission, the miners were owns and controls the tools which the employe must use in order to live. He State. The police, militia, judiciary, the government, all work in his favor. In addition, he has well-organized associations that promote his interests. The employe, on the other hand, does not own or control capital. He is not a factor in the State, except as a voter, a function he always exercises by voting

police arrests his pickets, the militia bayonets his sympathizers, the court enioins his strikes and mulcts his treasury the legislators pass laws that are either declared unconstitutional or become dead letters, while the executive stands Roosevelt did the miners. The employe has only his labor power and his trade union to oppose against all this. Where is the equality which arbitration implies, in these facts? Arbitration being based on a wrong rinciple, and taking no account of the

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Libor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities-divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working-Class; throws society into the convulsions

of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of

the Capitalist Class. . . The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and and social disorder-a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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The Economic and Legal Position of the Jews in Russia

Governor of Wilna.)

(Translated from "Die Neue Zeit" for the People by Gotthold Ollendorff.)

(Concluded from last week.) The report only contains statistics re garding the district of Wilna, in fact, mainly only regarding the city of Wilna. But Wilns is one of the most important Jewish centres and therefore other cities within the prescribed district may be iged by it. An exception to this are factory towns as Lodz, Byelostok and others. As a rule, in the prescribed listrict, trade and factory industry are a a state of stagnation, in consequence of a ruthless competition, want of capital, the extreme cheapness of labor-power, and also on account of the prohibition to domicile outside of the towns and to old in lease real estate.

According to the census of 1897, the ther of Jews in European Russia unts to 5.082,343 or about 4 per cent. of the entire population of European Russia, on 10 to 14 per cent, of that of the prescribed district. There were 500.-86 artisans, consisting of 259,400 masters, 140,500 helpers and 101,000 apprentices; of 97,933 unskilled Jewish ageworkers 12,100 were agricultural laers. In 14 districts (Poland and the district of Cherson excepted) there were shout 34,000 factory-workers. Of 31,000 whose sex and age were stated. 6667 (20.081 males and 6,586 females) were adults and 5248 minors. In the government district of Grodno there are

hynien, 4,000; in the city of Wilna, according to the report, about 9000 Jewish factory-workers. The total number of Army physicians 53 factories in these 14 districts amounts to 7,750; amongst which 2,933, that is Practising physicians..... 140 38 per cent., are in Jewish hands. In general, the Jewish factories are smaller than the non-Jewish ones, the former employing on the average 22 hands with a yearly business of 31,000 roubles as against the latter employing 36 workers with a yearly business of 65,000 roubles.

The Jews, according to the report, represent about 13 per cent, of the total population of the district of Wilna, about 30 per cent. of the Jewish population of this district live in towns. Of the ten banks of the city of Wilna, 9 are owned by Jews, besides two money-exchange offices. The average capital of the Jewish banks is 50,000 roubles; the profit 8 to 10 per cent., as all safe notes are discounted by these banks. In 1901, there were 1,540 factories, with an average production of 9,515 roubles; of these, a the most 1,232 were owned by Jews. Of larger factories, there were 159, the productions of which ranged from 400,000 to 3 million roubles. Besides, there is the lumber trade, but which is now falling off on account of the decrease of the wooded area. Of wealthy Jewish lumber merchants with a capital of from 100 to 200,000 roubles there are no more than two-tenths per cent. in the whole district. Then there are all kinds of contractors, representing the so-called free

(According to a confidential report of the about 10,000; in Minsk, 4,400; in Wol- | profitable a profession is, the lower is and 720 roubles annually, machinists, sition of the Jews has promoted the the percentage of Jews, and vice versa. from 280 to 600, engravers from 380 to Jewish labor movement and therefor the District of Wilna Total Numb. Jews Civil physicians 30

> Prescription drug stores... 67 Drug stores 73 Attorneys-at-law 24 Asst. attorneys-at-law . . . 21 Private attorneys-at-law ... 97 Dental surgeons...... 8 Dentists 60

Midwives 52

Insurance agents 45

Of Jews financially well situated there are in Wilna 2,887, who constitute, with families 14,500 or 7 per cent, of the entire Jewish population; of small store keepers owning from 100 to 1,000 roubles, the city contains about 6000. The whole district comprises 12,246 masters and 16,-899 helpers, laborers and apprentices making a total of 31,145 (The total apparently is erroneous, G. O.) or 2 per cent, of the total population of the district. In the city of Wilna itself, the number of artisans amounts to 8,181. Thus, if one takes for granted that there are about 10,000 artisans and laborers in the city of Wilna and that each family

The wages of a laborer or artisan are callings. In regard to the latter, it is pitifully small. The better paid workingcharacteristic, that the safer, the more | men, like compositors, earn between 240

consists of three persons, it develops

that three-eighths of the entire pop-

ulation, or if each family consists of five

persons, that five-eighths of the entire

population of Wilna, lives by physical

750, molders 385 and other skilled artisans from 170 to 570 roubles a year. An ordinary male factory worker earns 61 | yearly from 60 to 300 roubles, while the weekly wages of a female worker but-the prescribed district and all other gravitate between 75 kopeks and one and one-half roubles. The monthly wages of a day-laborer do not reach above 15 roubles. Naturally it is impossible to make any savings from such miserable wages. The most insignificant changeold age, sickness; corporeal injury, loss of work-puts the entire family into a desperate position, almost into beggary and surely into want of food. The official census-agents of 1897, in the habit from childhood on to regard as an exploiter every Jew, were surprised, when they saw with their own eyes, how the majority of the Jews live: feaful overcrowding in the habitations, misery, a multitude of beggars, of people without any calling whatsoever. In one room often ten persons live,

but seldom less than six to eight; a whole family has only one bed, where naturally only a part of it can sleep, while the rest reposes on the floor. A family of four to five persons often for days lives on 4 kopeks of bread and a in rags. The children are thin, pale, impregnated with the seeds of consumption and physicial decline. And of such un-000, that is, a quarter of the total Jewish population.

This abnormal economic and legal po- masses into the path of national hatred. only possible solution of the particular

governor of Wilna deems it necessary to inaugurate reforms. And what does he propose? He would abolish the law of May 3rd, (15th) 1882, exclusion measures shall remain intact! And the new "liberal" secretary of

the interior did not even give a thought

to that, considered necessary by the governor of Wilna. The "Jew Manifesto" of August 24, 1904, as already said, did not bring any changes in the legislation concerning the Jews. The law regarding the so-called frontier-strip in reality never could be enforced and thus since the commence ment of this century nearly 100,000 Jews did live there. And the same is the case with the villages, where it is now "permitted" to Jews to make their do-

The governor of Wilna, to a certain degree with the assent of the former governor-general of Wilna, Sviatopolk-Mirsky, acknowledged the serious injury caused to the entire section by the Jew-legislation and found necessary the annulment of the laws of 1882. And the government? Even during the "liberal" era, it never thought to grant any rights harring. Everybody walks barefoot and to the Jews-thus far the "liberalism" of an autocratic government cannot reach! Exploiting the people in the most unscrupulous manner, it attempts to lay fortunates there are in Wilna about 20,- at the door of the Jews the entire responsibility for the depauperization of the masses, to lead the discontent of the

micile.

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ROBERTS' RULES OF ORDER

Feeling the need in the Party of an authority on parliamentary law, the 11th National Convention adopted Roberts Rules of Order as such authority. A knowledge of parliamentary practice, in addition to its aid in dispatching party business, will add to every member's power and influence among

Referts Rules of Order can be ordered through us. New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

The policy of "divide et impera" ever ["Jew question" in Russia lies in the dewas the policy of despots and thus the livery of Russia from absolutism.

(Continued from page 1)

Daily People—the organ of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only paper that is owned and controlled by workingmen and which, though always neglected by the very men it served in their hour of need, proved the only pillar for them to lean upon and make their side of the story

The police department of the city, as a matter of course, was at the beck and call of the Interborough Company, not only for the purpose of protecting the strike breakers and incidentally the business of Mr. Farley who is making money fast in this new industry, but also for the purpose of running the company's trains whenever the scabs got stuck and performing all sorts of services for the company for which the city is not supposed to pay a police force.

To sum up. The men had against them the entire capitalist class with hordes of strike breakers; they had against them the Labor Fakirs, big and little, national and local; they had against them the entire press of the city with the sole exception of the Daily People; they had against them the political power of the capitalist class, so far applied only through the police department, but to be backed up, if need be, by the militia and the courts. To make the picture still more complete, a number of students of Columbia University, true to the capitalist principles that the instution breaths into them, and anxious to demonstrate the side they are on, scabbo it on the roads, not because they needed the money, but just to give expression to their class feeling and their hatred for Labor in revolt. That had not much practical importance, but it is deeply significant and, as a symptom, should not be forgotten by the working class, least of all by the railroad men of this city. And yet, in the face of all this, the bulk of the men stood firm. What could not have been done with such material properly officered and properly directed!

The railroad man is a much abused

individual. Handled rigorously, fined on the alightest pretext, or no pretext at all, bullied by the company's understrappers, mulcted when he buys his uniform, kept hanging by the eyelids while on extra list, his lot is not an enviable me. On the surface roads, every atpt at organization is crushed with less severity. An elaborate spy system is maintained, the company is informed of every ripple among the men tanding towards organization and such as have and desire, or display any activity that direction, are promptly weeded out. If the neucleus of an organization is formed, the spy is right in it and out go the promoters of that organization. Why all this? Because, ye railroad men of Greater New York, because of the great, the terrific power you jointly possess yet cannot now use because you are not united. There are at least 40,000 of you in this great city. You can tie the whole town, bring the capitalists' business to a complete standstill, cause stocks in Wall street to tumble into cavernous depths, bring your oppressors to terms in short order and compel them to respect, if not yourselves, then at least your power, and you can exact from them decent treatment and better living conditions. You can do more than that. If you organize on correct lines, on the basis of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, you will not only create a power that will protect you and your impetus to that movement and help daze the way for the final emancipation of Labor with the downfall of the captalist system

The companies fully understand the great potential power in your possession and they strive hard to prevent you from getting into such shape that you can crystallize, control and use that power. Will they succeed forever? Must we rest content that it always will be that way, and is there no way out? To be sure there is. The workingmen of Russia, just now engaged in a death-grapple with the most powerful, most centralized, most eruel and most unscrupulous government of the world, are showing to the world what unity and strength of purpose can accomplish, for in the struggle now on in the domain of the Czar, no matter how long that struggle may last, Czarism will finally go down and it will be the working class of Russia that killed the beast.

And so can the railroad men of Greater New York escape the oppression of their little Czars, become possessed of the power that is theirs and then join hands and apply that power in their own behalf. No system of opression can ever be so complete that human in-genuity cannot counteract and overcome it, but what is required is not only the idea how to do it, but also the strength of purpose needed to carry out the idea. Men of strength, of tact, of judgment, men with cool heads, honest men above all, are needed to start the ball rolling. What sense is there in pointing out intice if there is no way to stop it, and | sary instructions.

if there is a way to stop it, that way

There are to-day among railroad men the use?-We can do nothing. To strike means to be beaten before the strike starts; there is no use to strike". These men, who think or speak in this way, are doubly wrong. They are wrong when they think that nothing can be done, as we shall show later on, and they are wrong again when they think that by not wanting to strike they can escape strikes. As to that, bear this in mind: non-resistance to oppression always increases the pressure of oppression. Human nature as well as capitalist material interests here work in the same direction. The less you resist, the more will the other side encreach. Compare wages and treatment in Brooklyn with the same in New York and draw your own conclusion as to what the New Yorkers will come to, eventually, with nonresistence. Then compare the Brooklyn wages and conditions with the same in other cities and then draw conclusions again as to what the Brooklynites will. eventually, come to unless they pull themselves together for joint resistence. Bear in mind that, under capitalism there is no end to the screw that presses Labor ever more downward. But some time or other the limit of endurance is reached. There is a hasty flocking together, without plan, without preparation, without understanding and then there is an explosion-a strike, as unavoidable as the weather, but spending itself in idle fury in a short time, or, taken hold of and run into the ground by the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class-the ubiquitous Labor Fakirit ends in disastrous defeat and results in worse conditions. Is there an intelligent man amongst the railroad men of Greater New York who will deny the correctness of this size-up of the situation? Thus there is nothing to be gained by trying to avoid strikes, for they will come with elementary force whether you want them or not; a point will come in oppression where all the considerations that now keep you in check will be swept away like chaff before the wind, simply

because they count like nothing and weigh lighter than a feather as against the unendurable pressure you are subjected to. This being so, sensible men will get ready and not let the storm overtake and toss them like a ship on the water. That brings us to the point of how to go about the work of organization and to show that other wrong conception of the man who thinks that "nothing can-be done." Aside from the fact that you can smite the capitalist at the ballot box in a way that will throw him into consternation provided you have sense enough and unity of purpose enough to vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party-and no other-you can organize in a way that will make it impossible for the company to get at you to any extent. It is not enough to combine as voters, you must also combine as railroad men. This is the way: Let the men of courage

and foresight gather ten other men whom they can trust, organize them into a group and then stop and add no more to that group. Form groups of ten as rapidly as possible and report the formation of a group as soon as formed to Samuel J. French, care of Daily People office, 2-6 New Reade street, President of Executive Board of the United Railroad Workers of Greater New York. Let | pect that a certain person is a spy, each group elect one trusted man to act Labor Movement of America, give a great as the collector of dues and be the medium between the group and the Executive Board, he to receive all instructions on organization and carry them back to the group. At headquarters, the records will be kept exclusively in the hands of just two men, carefully selected, one for New York, the other for the other boroughsmen who are known to be absolutely responsible. The leader of any one group will not be permitted to learn who are the leaders of other groups, unless he finds it out on the road, but the Executive Board will keep all such information strictly confidential until such time that, by a secret vote of the men themselves, such secrecy and precaution is thought no longer necessary. Against this form of organization, the companies will be powerless. They may be able to get a spy into one group or another, but they are confronted with as many problems as there are groups and they cannot get into all. Neither will they ever know how many of these groups exist, and, left in the dark as to the strength of the organization, the men can quietly add to their numbers until such time as is thought proper and propitious to draw together into one mighty army all the groups and ask the companies a few lead-

ing questions as to what they are going

to do on the subject of wages, hours and

general treatment. Form your group

elect your trusted man, let him report to Samuel J. French, at the aforesaid

address, first in writing and later in per-

son, if called upon (but at another ad-

siress), and he will then get all neces-

can gather a big fund to see you through fight. Your power does not lie in the money you can gather; it lies solely in your numbers, united for joint decisive action; it lies in the fact that you can tie up the whole city. There are 40,000 many, no doubt, inclined to say: "What's of you now. New roads are contemplated and new subways are being planned Your numbers will grow constantly and with them will grow your power to wrest from the capitalists better living condi-

tions if you learn how to not unitedly. But that plan of organization is not yet complete. To crown it and to make its success certain the railroad men of Greater New York need, aye, they must have a paper of their own trade You have felt the power of the press when that press turned against you in whatever strike you have had. You have inversely, felt it when you found the Daily People stand by you. But you must have a paper devoted to the railroad men in particular, a weekly paper, a paper that can make a specialty of railroad matters, watch over the interests of the men, expose tyrannous officials, keep the companies in trim by going after them for their many violations of the law of the land and also go after the authorities who, after the free-masonry of capitalism, tolerate and wink at such violation. You need such a paper, moreover because it will act like a bond that will hold your organization together, keep you in touch with it and exercise a general educational influence, so that, for the first time in the history of the American Labor Movement, you will become a conscious and active part of that movement. Hitherto you have been dumb, voiceless, unable to utter yourselves. You must become vocal, you must gain utterance. That 40,000 men should be engaged in one calling, within one great city, and yet have not a paper of their own to voice their common interests is the most eloquent illustration of their helplessness, the more so when one bears in mind what a power such a paper could and would exercise to protect and further these common inter-

ests. Such a paper, containing at least eight pages, could be maintained with ease by one quarter of your number at a subscription price of \$1 per year, a paltry sum, less than two cents per week, when compared with the work it could do to help you and your organization.

And now, in conclusion, a few practical hints. As soon as this leaflet will be spread among you, the companies will get hold of it. At once an army of spies will appear in your midst trying to ferret out not only whether you belong to an organization, but seek to extract from you your very thoughts and opinions on the subject of organization. These creatures-it is difficult to call them meri-will proclaim loudly against the wrongs suffered by the men; they will be dying to join what organization there may be and they will favor the starting of one if there is none. Look out for these fellows. Be on your guard. Turn them down, confide in no one whom you do not know and let no stranger learn from your lips any opinion you may hold.

Again, if in the course of your endeavor to form your groups you run up against a man who is known to you and who tells you that he already belongs to a group, let him alone thereafter. If he is, you can do nothing more, for him nor he for you; if he is not and is lying to you, he is a man to steer clear of. Keep a sharp eye on suspicious characters and when you have reason to susquietly pass the word along the line and report to headquarters.

The Interborough strikers have made up their minds to conduct from now on a vigorous agitation. They mean to conduct their strike as it should have been conducted from the start. What information can be published as to the measures taken, you will find in the Daily People, the only paper that gets that information from the Executive Board of the U. R. W. of G. N. Y. You should be posted in regards to that. The only way to get posted is to read the Daily

Again, the men on strike, so long betrayed by their former leaders, need help. They need funds to keep the wolf from the door and funds to conduct their fight with. Their fight is your fight, their defeat will before long be felt to be your defeat. It is your duty to help them to the extent of your power. Give them your moral and financial aid and do it quick. 'Address the President, Mr. Samuel J. French, 2-6 New Reade street, Send to him what funds you can give or can collect from among your acquaintances and friends.

Railroad men of Greater New York! Here is a way out of the shameful conditions under which you suffer, the only way we can think of that is feasible and that can be successful. It now rests with you to take hold of the helping hand we here present to you. Be men!

[Note-The above will be published in leastet form by the New York Lebor News Co.; 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.l

On the Chicago Manifesto [These columns are open for the discussio n to Party members and non- Party members alike. 1

Florence, Colo., Feb. 27.-I agree with I the payment of the expenses of the those comrades who say we should

be represented in the proposed Chicago conference. Should we hold aloof, and in our absence, an organization be organization be formed that would culminate in a victorious, progressive movement, then the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance would be put out of business in less time than it takes to tell. Staying Comrade Ruther says; it might possibly

mean death to us. The members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are reasonably sure that we have a well-rounded Socialist movement and, as a consequence, our representatives would go into the conference with an assured position, which is very different from the attitude of others who will be there. We are sure of ourselves and of our position, but what of the other elements? Very simple, comrades. Accept the facts as they present themselves. Never forget the past, but remember that the most valuable time s the present. If men and women whom we have criticized in days gone by convince you that they are anxious to advance the Socialist movement, upon the economic and political field, then consign what is past to the dead, let it for the success of our cause. It will be time enough to retire when we find that the conference has aims that are not commendable to a Socialist. Mr. Hagerty, of the "Voice of Labor,"

discusses Comrade Prussak's letter with an ability that covers, almost, a very serious error. When Comrade Veal was in Colorado we discussed the question as to whether the political phase of the labor movement should dominate the industrial, or vice versa. I made the reply that neither should dominate; that both were aspects of the same question, each with a sphere of its own in which it was, and from which it supported its complement; that for one side to dominate or to try to do without the other was to destroy the efficiency of the whole. And that is my opinion to-day I am for a straightforward, WELL-UNDERSTOOD Socialist movement upon the political and upon the industrial field, and, in my opinion, we have it in the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

That brings me to Mr. Hagerty's letter. Does he not, perhaps unconsciously, under-rate the importance of the political phase of the labor movement? I have been reading his paper lately and I gather from that, as from his letter, that he considers the economic phase as being by far the more important. At the risk of incurring the wrath of the editor I shall relate certain facts that make plain the necessity of being as clear and as determined upon the political field as upon the other.

Colorado has taught the workers of the country many things during the past two years and it may be that some are getting tired of the very name, but here are facts that demand the attention of to understand. This is a phase which "Socialist" party are as shy of discussing as they were the unsavory developments in union circles during the campaign. So to work.

Mr. J. C. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor, and chairtee of the 'Liberty League'," delivered an address to the assembled delegates of that organization on December 14, 1904. After going over the circumstances leading up to the organization and attending the development of the body which he heads, he submitted a report from a subcommittee appointed to wait upon the State Central Committee of the Demoeratic party with certain demands that were to be incorporated in the platform of that party in consideration of the support to be given by the "League.

The Democrats agreed to insert certain things that have been hanging fire for years, and which, the chances are, would have gone into their platform anyhow Of course, the Bourbons made a fuss over the business and made it appear as if they were conceding great things to the unsophisticated sub-committee. That was part of the game. But, when the trades unionists broached the subject of the repudiation of the debts contracted by Peabody in his campaign against the workers of the State. the complacency disappeared. The heads of the Democratic machine refused, absolutely and positively, to consider the proposition in any way, shape, or form, and the "Liberty League" supported the Democratic candidates, know-

From H. J. Brimble, Member Socialist Labor Party. corporations in their war against the workingmen and the workingwomen of Colorado. Mr. Hagerty: this is the fruit of your policy.

What I have stated is not the wors formed that would end in failure, the of it. Some excuse must be offered responsibility for this miscarriage would for this unspeakable treachery toward to an extent rest upon us. Should an the working class and the truth of the old proverb: "He that excuseth accuseth himself," was never more clearly established than upon this occasion. The members of the sub-committee of the "League," in reporting its failure to secure the insertion of a "Repudiation" away would not only be cowardly, as plank in the platform of the Democratic party, realized that they must do something to offset the painful impression that this ignoble surrender must create in the minds of their adherents. And what a muss they made of it! Listen:

"With regard to the Peabody wardebt, after due and careful consideration and AS A MATTER OF PRACTICAL POLITICS, it was unanimously agreed by your committee and the executive committee of the Democrats, that no repudiation plank be put into the platform, and that our opposition take the follow ing course.

"First:-That the platform charge illegality in the method of contracting said indebtedness.

"Second:-That we charge irregular ity and dishonesty in the disbursements of State funds.

"Third:-That the demand be made for a legislative commission to thoroughlje forever, and join hands and minds ly investigate the military expenditures and to sift the grafting from the bonafide accounts.

"Fourth:-That we secure, through deals in Senatorial and Legislative districts, a General Assembly that will refuse to expend the money of tax-payers in paying illegally acquired indebted-

Thus the sub-committee. All the rot about the "illegality" of PART of the debt and "irregularity and dishonesty in the disbursements of State funds," is simply so much dust raised to conceal the fact that these "stalwart champions of the working class" had entirely surrendered the position upon the retention of which the hearts of their followers were most set. The demand for a Legislative committee to "thoroughly investigate the military expenditures and to sift the grafting from the bona-fide accounts" is on a par with its companion idiocies. The Republican party was pledged to the payment of the "war debt" and we have seen that the Democratic party refused to consider the question of repudiation. What hope was there then for the appointment of a committee charged with the work laid out by the sub-committee of the "League?" and what would have been accomplished had such a committee been appointed?

The demand is absolutely the worst thing that I have seen proceeding from a body of worknigmen. Do you realize what it means? I hope so. This is what it means to me: "We agree to pay the expenses of the expedition to Dunville, in which a body of militia and Citizens' Alliance men, under Gen. Sherman Bell, invaded a peaceful county and attacked a body of unoffending miners, taking fourteen prisoners and men with eyes to see and the ability killing one, then rifling the pockets of the victim while his body was being our honest but tolerant friends of the conveyed to Victor. We agree to pay the expenses incurred by Gen. John Chase in defying the courts of Teller county; in invading and desecrating the temple of justice with armed soldiers: in taking men from their homes at dead of night and incarcerating them in a man of the "Ways and Means Commit- filthy bull-pen; in rendering of no avail the writ of habeas corpus, and in acting as the agent of the mine owners, that Unionism might be crushed forever. We agree to pay the expenses incurred by the military in transporting our brothers, unconvicted of, and even uncharged with, any crime, except that they had dared to act as men, to the line of Kansas, over the line of New Mexico, and into Denver. We agree to pay the expenses of Gen. Bell and Captain Bulkeley Wells. when they defied all the courts of the State, fram the County Court in San Miguel to the Supreme Court in Denver, to take Chas, H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, away from them, when he, accused of no crime, was being held as a 'military necessity.' Yes; we agree to pay these and all other 'legal' expenses incurred by the corporations in robbing our brothers of their rights, but we do NOT agree to pay the illegal expenses, seeing that they were incurred in purchasing fresh fruit for the officers of the guard; in the hiring of an unnecessary number of hack-horses; in paying the expenses of officers who had business out of the State; in the hiring of clerks who sat around doing nothing; in the

payment of Kyner for the presses

smashed by the military, and other

ing full well that they were pledged to heinous crimes against our fellow-work-

ers. In a word, we are willing to pay the expenses of the enemy in doing their worst against the workers of the State, being convinced of their legality but we emphatically protest against the payment of debts incurred by the military under circumstances whereby the workers were injured very little or no at all. We know graft when we see it.'

Mr. Hagerty, are you willing to see the labor movement break down in like fashion? The catastrophe can be avoided in one way, and in one way only, and that is to be as clear, as determined, and as revolutionary on the political field as upon the industrial. The miserable outcome of the policy of the "Liberty League" is a forecast of what will happen to any organization that de preciates the importance of one or the other phase of the Socialist movement The last official act of Gov. Peabody was to fire Gen. Chase out of office, because of a personal feud between that person and Gen. Bell, and the first official act of Gov. Adams, beloved of the "Liberty League," was to reinstate the man who had expended every energy in suppressing the workingmen of Teller county and in serving his capitalist masters.

Clarity of thought upon the political field is as essential to success as it is upon the field of industry. The workingmen of Colorado, who followed a program resembling that mapped out by Mr. Hagerty, centered their attention upon the fight between Adams and Peabody. What happened? First, the capitalists sneaked through an amendment to the constitution which gives them control of the Supreme Court for years to come, and then, through their control of the Supreme Court, gained control of the General Assembly, which insures the payment of the war-debt. Then the contest between Adams and Peabody was skilfully devised to last as long as the legislative session. Ah, yes; it is a brilliant plan, this proposal to affiliate with no political party, but it is not one that commends itself to the intelligence of the writer.

Comrades, if we take part in the Chi cago conference, let it be with the cost of surrender of principle eternally in mind. For a well-rounded, efficient Socialist movement I would do anything, but for a one-sided, inefficient organization, afraid to proclaim the true mission of Socialism, I would do nothing.

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Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish tanding advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn. General Committee-First Saturday in

the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street,

Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 2051/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 850 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street. All communications to Section Toronto

to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada. Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets

very Thursday, 8 p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets very first and third Sunday of month

at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bidg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M. Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters

and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited Business meetings every Tuesday. Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77

Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meeings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 291/4 South Deleware street, third floor.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

		LALLO.	
In 18	88		2,058
In 18	g2	.	21,157
In 18	96		36,564
In 19	00		34,191
In I	904		34,172

Those who give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

ROCKEFELLER'S SPURNED GIFT.

There is a saying to the effect that such is the inherent impotence of Evil and the inherent strength of Good, that, despite itself, Evil will breed Good. The social system of Capitalism inverts the rule. Such is the inherent viciousness of capitalist society, that whatever noble promptings spring from its bosom can have for the sole effect the promotion of redoubled baseness. Of this fact, the action of the American Board of Foreign Missions in spurning Mr. Rockefeller's offer of \$100,000 furnishes a notable il-

The offer was spurned upon the ground that the methods of the company with which Mr. Rockefeller's name is identified are "morally iniquitous and socially destructive." There can be no doubt that the facts from which the American leard of Foreign Missions proceeded and the conclusion at which they arrived are correct. Moreover, the thing being possible, the Board's action may be considered the result of an honest and noble

impulse. But what will be its effect? The old maxim ever holds true: "Expressio unius, exclusio alterius"-the singling out of one thing, excludes all others. Rockefeller has been singled out, that excludes all the other Rockefellers. The ndemnation of him has the inevitable effect of working as an approval of all the excluded Rockefellers. His gifts are nded as tainted, thereby the tainted gifts of all other Rockefellers stand praised as pure. Every thinking man knows that there is no difference in kind, even if there be in degree between Rockefeller, Carnegie, Gould-in short, any and all other millionaire capitalists. The last annual report of the United States Steel Company showed that the millions of preferred dividends could be paid only by drastic wage reductions; the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with their figures on the becatomb of killed and maimed railroad workers cast a pretty clear light upon the sources of the affluence of the Gould and other railroad philanthropists. From all sides the victims throng to the bar and condemn the capitalist system as "morally iniquitous and socially destructive." The capitalist class is a cross between the highway robber and the sneak-thief. It can-not be defined as a highway robber only, because it lacks the highway robber's bravery; it cannot be defined as a sneakthief only, because of the stupendous magnitude of its plunder and of the is a cross of both. How, then, comes Rockefeller to be singled out? Simply ase of the accidental circumstance that recently Lawson focussed the light of exposure upon a group of financiers m that gentleman is the central figure. The special circumstance that a wealthy man, who was himself duned by superior sharks, became trate enough to give away the game, and found a paper ready to speculate upon his senns-to that circumstance is due the intimate knowledge of Mr. Rockefeller's methods. But the vocal Lawsons are rare occurrences, notwithstanding there are scores of silent Lawsons for every single capitalist, especially the benevolent capitalists, in the land. Infinitely more eloquent than

The noble impulse that guided the Board of Foreign Missions will, accordingly, work mischief instead of good.

The tainted gifts of the not-named Rockefellers will be received with all the greater unction—they are now constructively deodorized—they will continue to pollute the minds of the people under the constructive benediction of the very ter unction-they are now construct-Board that anathematized their kin, the Rockefeller gift.

Lawson are the facts that meet the eye

on every side—the morally iniquitous

and socially destructive methods of cap-

The combinations of capital are, to paraphrase the poet, busy winding the to work acted like a counter notification, woof in the warp of economic fate. This and consequently HE not the Company ies especially to the latest combine: applies especially to the latest comoine that of the textile machinery makers.

ANOTHER LIE COLLAPSES.

The collapse of the jerry houses on the East Side is a colossal spectacle of the hollownes of a Lie. At least as colossa a spectacle of the Lie's hollowness is now presented by the collapse of the Democratic and Republican press's claims regarding the strike against the Inter-

borough Company.

Two days after the strike was started these papers announced that it was ended. From that time on all of them, their caricature of the Social Democratic 'New Yorker Volkszeitung" included, had headlines and articles announcing the return of the men to work and everything beginning to move smoothly. I was a lie. It was as hollow a lie as that of the jerry houses set up by another set of capitalists. These houses collapsed and the lie exposed itself. Likewise with the lie regarding the strike.

From the camp of the Democratic and Republican press articles now begin to crop up telling that "The public is disgusted at the failure to improve the service on the Subway and 'L' roads", that "the transportation facilities are still wretched on EVERY LINE UP AND DOWN MANHATTAN CONTROLLED BY THE INTERBOROUGH", and these articles begin to hint what the strikers have asserted and the Daily People proclaimed since the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance took hold and the men bounced their Peppers-that the Company's charter is forfeit!

This talk of a forfeit charter, indulged in by capitalist papers, is, of course, only a bid to the Company for hushmoney. Everybody understands that. But over and above the wink for hushmoney, now rises the truth with regard to the strike. The "public", that patient brute, can not for ever be hoodwinked. It knows how the trains are run: the injured members of that "public" know where their bumps lie, and how their broken limbs ache. It's knowledge forced the truth out of the lying mouth of the capitalist press-and kerslap, down came the Lie, self-exposed.

Not all the falling bricks and the heap of ruins of the collapsed lie implied in the jerry houses of the East Side present a spectacle comparable with that of the crumbling fragments of the lie that the capitalist press uttered in chorus when it declared the strike on the Interborough ended.

MRS. ROCKWELL HEADED OFF.

Among the bereaved workingmen's families in Brockton is the family that David Rockwell, one of the victims of the recent shoe-factory explosion in that city, left behind.

Rockwell's widow, distracted in her desolation that is aggravated by the thought of her orphan children, seeks to fasten the blame upon the Company. She tells how her husband long protested against the use of the boiler that exploded and massacred him along with several scores of his fellow wage slaves; she tells how he informed the Inspectors a month before that be considered the boiler unsafe, also how he informed the Superintendent, but that they did not agree with him although the boiler was obvi ously a menace to life; she tells how he was compelled for a living to risk his life near that boiler and how he perished. This is Mrs. Rockwell's story. It is confirmed by other facts that are turning up to light. Of course, Mrs. Rockwell's charge is just. The Company is guilty. But Mrs. Rockwell's claim is headed off.

In the case of Buey's Administratrix vs. Chess & Wymond Company, recently decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, it appeared that the plaintiff's alleged workmen to appear before the intestate, who was employed by the Czar—the very head and front of the defendant company, told the foreman that his machine was out of level, and needed new appliances; that he made the repairs the night before the accident and that when he went to oil the machine he took the precaution to keep the belt from running over on another pulley, so that it would not be started. The court held that the evidence showed that the intestate was conscious of the danger that he was in, and that this being true, his death was the proximate result of his own negligence. The court held in this case that it is the duty of an employer to furnish an employe with reasonably safe machinery for his work, not that such machinery may not be dangerous in its use even when it is Infinitely more eloquent than properly used, but that it must be in sonably fit condition for the use in which it is employed and must be kept in reasonable repair, and that the employe is not bound to increase the hazard of his employment by working at machinery or with tools in unfit condition but that where he knows of the danger and continues without complaint, or without bringing it to the employer's attention, he assumes for the time the increased hazard in addition to the ordinary risks of his employment. The widow in this case was thrown out of court. The court's decision amounted to holding that although her husband did notify the foreman of the defective condition of the machinery, his continuing

of David Rockwell of Brockton, Mass., to realize that the Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals had to put his foot into his own mouth in order to keep capitalist free from blame in the slaughter of a workingman. Nor will the tears of the widow of David Rockwell drown the capitalist ship and float the ship of the Socialist Republic.

WHENCE DO DIVIDENDS COME?

The answer to this interesting question s given by the figures furnished by the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, which was made public on the 16th of this month. The figures, in a nut-shell are these:

The net balance that would have been available for dividends out of the earnings of 1904 would have been only \$30, 267.529. This amount fell fully \$20. 000;000 of the amount needed to pay the dividends on the preferred stock. The dividend on the preferred stock was paid. Where did the money come from to pay it with? Was it taken from the treasuries of the stock-holders or directors No. The deficit was made up by the RE-DUCTION OF THE WAGES OF THE WORKERS. The "saving" in wages was \$20.985.620. Thus the moneys were raised to pay the preferred dividends. In other words: the preferred dividends represent an intenser exploitation of the workingmen: that money was raised by an intenser suction of Labor's marrow.

If the working class received all that produces, the capitalist class would have to starve or go to work. In the measure that the capitalist class shirks work and does not starve, the working class is plundered of the fruit of its labor. The capitalist class performs today no manner of useful labor. In what direction its activities flow is periodically discovered when vast systems of popular corruption are laid bare, showing the methods by which capitalism keeps itself in the saddle and its hands in the workers' pockets. The capitalist class does not work. Does it starve? Indeed not! In the measure that, despite its not working, it does not starve it must plundering the workers. The measure of the plunder is the size of its revenues. How vast the plunder is appears from the millions of "dividends"-profits-that it pockets. The mountain-high profits that the capitalist pockets explain the gorgeousness of his living and the misery of the toilers. Nor is the gorgeousness to suffer. As indicated by the annual report of the Steel Trust, whenever the gorgeousness is threatened, it is out of Labor's leanness that enough more fat is fried.

Profits plus the wages of the workingman-that is Labor's product. Labor's product minus the profits-that is Labor's wages. "Profits", "dividends"these are but other words for plunder. And the social system that tolerates and is built upon the plunder of the working class is called the Capitalist System-the system of the private ownership of the means of production, without which man is the plundered slave of him who owns such means, the land on and the machinery with which to work.

A PARALLEL.

Few will forget the memorable date of January 22, 1905. On that day the workingmen of St. Petersburg, their rights long trampled under foot, rose against Czarism. The result was a brutal massacre, which aroused the whole of Russia, and kindled the flames of revolution. The Russian autocracy, quick to realize the damaging effects of their repressive acts, sought to offset them. To this end, they caused a committee of offending-and repudiate the revolt as the work of "designing agitators," a "violation of law and order," and an "act of treason." The Russian workingmen immediately denounced this committee. They were not to be taken in by any comedy. They showed the committee to be composed of GOVERN-MENT OVERSEERS, selected for the purpose, and compelled to act their ignoble role. Needless to say, the Russian workingmen refused to acknowledge this committee as their own-and the revolution went on undismayed.

Few will forget March 7. On that day five thousand "L" and Subway employes struck against the oppression due to the daily violation of all human and divine contracts by their masters, the capitalist Czar, The result was a virulent counter-attack, closely resembling that adopted by the Czar of Russia on January 22. Every capitalist pretense was dropped, and the ranks of Socialism received greater accessions and renewed zeal. The capitalists, quick to see the bad effects of this tactical blunder, set out to "rectify" it. Through the medium of the Central Federated Union, they also had a committee appointed. This committee has just appeared before Belmont, and, in the very language of the committee that appeared before Nicholas, assured the Czar of the Interborough system, that the strikers were "misled"; that they were "repentant"; that the strike was a "mistake", and a "violation of agreement," "which was wrong"; and

nanimous. The committee consisted of Herman Robinson, general organizer ex the American Federation of Labor, who is dependent for his position upon Samuel Gompers, who, in turn, is the first vice-president of Belmont's National Civ ic Federation, and associated with him in the promotion of capitalist interests via "arbitration"; James Daly, of the Dock Builders' Union, and member of Tammany Hall, the political agency through which Belmont secured control of the city-built subway, with its enormous profits; James P. Archibald, of the alleged Paperhangers' Union, ex-turnkey of the Ludlow street jail, and political handiman of the Citizens' Union; A. J. Boulton, of the Stereotypers' Union, another political handiman of the Citizens' Union variety, and candidate for Governor of the State of New York on the Populist annex of the Republican party last election; and last, not least, the Volkszeitung Social Democrat, Morris Brown, one of the official beneficiaries of the International Cigarmakers' Union. who make it their business to break strikes and furnish the capitalists with constables, as they did in the Tampa strike, and who, consequently, finds his level with the Robinsons, Dalys, Archibalds and Boultons.

Needless to say, the intelligent American strikers will refuse to acknowledge this capitalist counterpart of the Rus sian committee of government overseers as their own. They will denounce this committee, just as the Russian workmen did, for what it is: a capitalist committee, appointed, like its Russian prototype, by the plundering class, and acting, like its Russian prototype, in the interest of the class that lives upon the sweat of the brow of the workers.

M. WITTE'S BRILLIANT STATE-MENT.

When information reached St. Petersburg that the negotiations for a Russian loan in Paris threatened to fall through, M. Witte, a leading member of the Russian Government, is reported to have looked glum, and to have said: "We can afford to suffer defeat in Manchuria. but not in Paris." It is difficult to frame sentence at once so short and so picturesque, so sound and so brilliant. It is a summary of the status of capitalism. It shears the frills that conceal a fact of gravest import, and holds up the fact clear to view-for those who have eyes to see.

Here is a country of vast dimensions and inexhaustible resources-Russia. Its population is larger by far than that of any two other European -nations put together: it is larger than the population of the United States. That "Hercules of the Steppes" as Russia has been called has for over a year sustained a conflict with a nation that suddenly leaped into the front ranks of states, and has suffered defeat after defeat, until its armies have been swept away. Despite the loss in men and in prestige that that implies, the crushing Manchurian defeats are nothing to what defeat in Paris would mean-that is to say what defeat in the money market implies. The loss of men, the loss of guns, the loss of prestige as a military nation-all that amounts to nothing; the loss of prestige in the money market amounts to everything. The losses in Manchuria will not affect the war; the loss in Paris would end it. In other words: a mighty nation's honor and standing is at the mercy not of itself but of a coterie of men outside of its own boundaries, the financiers: they are the real rulers.

Is this necromancy? No. It is capitalism. M. Witte's short sentence tells the tale.

Boiled down to its essence capitalism is a people-paralyzer. The inevitable result of the private ownership of the means of production, is money, metallic money, and that breeds the financier in whose clutches the nation's whole efforts are centered. As the private ownership of the means of production inevitably leads up to the financier, so, from the financier flow the means to set production in motion. A country may, as Russia, have all the natural opportunities and forces to produce, but having nailed herself to the chariot of capitalism, her natural opportunities and forces are palsied unless the financier is willing to blow his breath into their nostrils Russia needs no financiers' consent to set in motion her resources. Operated on the integral co-operative plan Russia would own herself and be able to do as she pleases. But, under the capitalist system, no nation owns itself: it and its people are owned by the capitalist hierarchy, the top-notch of which is Money-Bags. The disgraceful plight of Russia, is

the plight of all countries in the capitalist world. Not always does the disgrace come out as plainly, nor is there always a Witte to bring out the fact so clearly.

Swift, he of the Beef Trust, says that the trade is "as free as air", anybody can engage in it. Sure they can, it only takes \$30,000,000 to duplicate the Swift was guilty.

opined that, the company, "having broklt will be no consolation for the widow en the strike," could afford to be magthat much money in his inside pocket.

LABOR CENSUS

Number of Organized and Unorganized Workers in Leading Industries.

CENSUS OF THIRTEEN INDUS-TRIES.

Trade or	Organ-	Unorgan-
industry.	ized.	ized.
Building	500,000	1,000,000
Mining	400,000	200,000
Railroads	300,000	1,000,000
Teamsters Foundries and	175,000	425,000
machine shops. Printing and pub-	150,000	200,000
lishing	100,000	100,000
Garments	75,000	225,000
Street Railways .	50,000	50,000
Tobacco	50,000	100,000
Boots and shoes .	50,000	100,000
Textiles Stationary engi- neers and fire-	50,000	500,000
men	40,000	260,000
Iron and steel	25,000	325,000
Totals	1,965,000	. 4,485,000

"OWN YOUR OWN HOME."

-The Independent.

State Organizer Rudolph Katz Tells How It Works In Queens County.

To the N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P., Comrades:-I started my work for the party in this State on Wednesday, March 8. I was present on that date at a meeting of Section Richmond. It was one of the best attended in some time. It was decided to arrange a meeting, with stereoptican, and charge' ten cents admission Noon hour meetings in shops will also be held. Dates will be settled definitely later.

While waiting for the latter, I am engaged in Queens County, where I will hold a meeting on Monday, March 20, at a place easily reached by all residing in Astoria, Hunter's Point, Woodside and Winfield. In my visit to readers of the Party press, I found that the majority of the working people living in Queens County work in New York and get home rather late. Saturday afternoons and Sundays are the only days on which it is possible to see a number

Among the places I visited was College Point. Here are located two silk mills some dye works, a brewery and some rubber mills. A few years ago, a silk weavers' local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was organized here. Thanks to the influence of the labor fakirs, it went under. The results are shown in the treatment which is visited upon the men by foremen and superintendents. A few years ago mostly men were employed in these mills; now girls predominate.

I also found in College Point, how the workingman who own his own home fares. In the rubber mill, a few years ago, the men (who work by the piece) were allowed to make a maximum wage of \$4 a day. Piece prices were then cut one per cent., then one and-a-half per cent., and the maximum wage was set at \$3.50. This continued, until to-day the maximum wage is only \$2.50, but the workingment have to produce as much as they did for \$4 per day.

I asked the man who gave the information how it happend that the men submitted to all this without resistance. To which he replied, "All the men had paid down money on their own homes, and were their own landlords. They were compelled to accept the reductions, as their homes tied them down here, and prevented them from seeking work elsewhere."

In addition to the above work, I spoke before the Interborough strikers on two occasions, and have been busy getting slides and otherwise preparing my stereoptican lectures, which will soon be in complete shape.

Rudolph Katz. New York, March 18.

The story from Utah, to the effect that a half-dozen noted capitalists and politicians, including Rockefeller, Gould and Odell, are involved in coal land frauds amounting to millions, should cause no surprise. Such steals are necessary to buttress up the coal, iron and steel interests of the same gentlemen in the eight or ten neighboring states. With them, it is a case of capitalist necessity knowing no law moral or legal.

the Standard Oil Co. As in Kansas the intention is not to deprive the monster of life, but just trim his tentacles little by declaring him in restraint of trade. How they will squirm when they find those tentacles crushing out their to the blows from the axe of competition. That is a bad weapon for small fry manufacturers to use. It produces an activity in "the Octopus" that always redounds to their disadvantage. Socialism is the only thing that will do the

Missouri is now after "the Octopus"-



BROTHER JONATHAN-I am at a from access to the schools through povloss to comprehend what you Socialists erty. Now to No. 4. mean by dividing the people into three

88

00

different classes. UNCLE SAM-If you would only use your intelligence, even unaided by Socialist Labor Party literature, you would

cease to be "at a loss." B. J.-We have but one kind of people -citizens-all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit

U. S .- The devil you say? B. J. (testily)-That's just what I say.

U. S .- Mention one of those free institutions.

B. J .- I'll mention you a dozen: 1st the suffrage; 2d, the right of any one to go to any pursuit he likes; 3d, our free schools; 4th, we are all born equal, we have no lords with special privileges;

U. S .- That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last election you did not vote. Did you want to go to?

B. J .- I wanted to, but could not get U. S .- Why not?

B. J .- I had to work.

U. S .- Why didn't you stay away from ork and vote?

B. J .- And lose my job and starve? U. S. (grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a nearby pump and holds his head under while he pumps a bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. When B. J. recovers his breath U. S. proceeds)-That much for equality be fore the law No. 1. Much good does the

written "equality" do you if in practice

you can't avail yourself of it! B. J. tries to dry his head.

U. S .- Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and twelve hours on front platform of a car, summer and winter, at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J.-No, I don't like that. U. S .- Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line, or your own factory, and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do? B. J .- I haven't the capital to do that

U. S. (again pulls B. J. under the pump and gives his head another soaking. When B. J. has again recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)-You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have neither; and the only way you can get access to capital is by selling yourself at starvation wages to the Republican and Democratic capitalists. You have no choice. That much for "equality before the law" No. 2.

B. J. mops his head.

U. S .- Now for No. 3. Would you not like to have gone through college? B. J.-Indeed I would.

B. J .- My parents were too poor; they even had to take me out of the grammar school to help them earn a living.

U. S.-And the school house was open all the time, ready for you?

B. J.-Of course.

U. S .- (pulls B. J. a third time to the pump and gives his head a third soaking)-That much for "equality before the law" No. 3. Much good does the school do to you or the abstract right to go there if the social system that the Democratic and the Republican parties uphold and that you live under bars you B. J .- At any rate we have no lords

that we must knuckle under-

U. S .- Let's see. Must you and all

workers not "knuckle under" to your bosses from early infancy, or can you do what you want? Don't they compel you. to sign away the rights the law gives you to protection from injury in exchange for a crust? And, furthermore, do you not know that our workers in

America support more lords, princes and marquises than any European country? Who are the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Castellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Countess of Campofelice, the Princess of Cantacuzine, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and scores of others if not American women who own our American property, and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of our brows, and who bully us and have caused us to be club-bed and shot if we strike? (Pulls B. J. a fourth time under the pump and administers a fourth soaking.) That much for "equality before the law" No. 4. Much good does the absence of lords and dukes in our constitution do us if prac-

on with your No. 5. B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quitm crest-fallen)—No, thank you. The starcing is taken clean out of my "equality be". fore the law."

tically they are on our backs! Now go

U. S.-Now you may be able to united derstand what Socialists mean by "classes." The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his material conditions so will his aspirations and needs be. The men who own large capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those that do not own any capital because, without land on, and machinery with, which to labor, man cannot exercise his functions as a worker. Thus we have two classes: 1, the idle capitalist class that has sponged up the nation's wealth, and 2d, the working class, or proletariat, who alone does all the work and produces all the wealth, but lives in poverty. In between these two you have the middle class. It consists of people who have little property, just enough to keep them from working for others, but not enough to compete with the big fellows. The middle class is

going by the board fast, Catch on? B. J.-I begin to see.

U. S .- All political struggles are conducted upon the lines of the class interests of these three. The big class wants to preserve their stolen goods; the middle class wants to prevent the big fellows from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of themselves fleecing the workers. The workers want to prevent all these vampires from fleecing them. Hence the class struggle ducted upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizing thND fact of class distinction he will not ur up derstand that the Democratic and Res of publican parties, together with their oreck ganized scabbery stool-pigeons, seek tagprotect the class that lives upon hi back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interests direct him to join the Socialist Labor Party, and to vote straight the ticket headed by the Arm and Hammer.

Arthur T. Hadley, L. L. D., and President of Yale University opens an article on "The Public Conscience" in "The Independent", with this sentence: "This is an age of individual freedom". The "independent" oil producers who are forced to combine in the Western states, especially in Kansas, to protect themselves against the aggressions of the Standard Oil Company, the stock raises and meat dealers of the Northwest who are compelled to unite in defense of their interests against the Beef Trust the workingmen in all parts of the country who find it necessary to join unions in order to maintain the present standards of living against the onslaughts lifes and gripping them tighter, thanks of the capitalist class, the corporations that consolidate in order to buttress up their capital and resist destructive competition-all the great factors of modern industrial and political society, that demonstrate the necessity of collective action in one form or another. show how near the truth the "L L D."

individual freedom has disappeared, (if it ever existed) in the present day tendency to concentration and co-operation.

and the "President", etc. is. The age of

"The Iron Age", in its issue of March 16, in an editorial on the Interborough strike entitled, "College Boys As Strike Breakers", says, "It was a serious mistake on the part of the college authorities to permit the boys to become strike breakers, because it fosters a class feeling, which should be studiously avoided". It trusts that the mistake will not be repeated in any part of the country. The capitalist class is gradually realizir. that the capitalist conduct of the Inte HIborough strike was a huge tactical bluillS, der. It played right into the hands c G.,

Watch the label on your paper. ThatL.; will tell you when your subscription ex-G., pires. First number indicates the month, ISsecond, the day, third the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, RESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS, NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

STAY AWAY FROM NEW OR-1 they are chiefly critical and sometimes LEANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-The street carmen expect to go out on a strike here next month. The transportation industry is one of the most highly centralized in this section of the country, and the local fakirs have control to a great extent.

The carpenters are also likely to go out next month to better their condition. The strike may teach them a lesson in industrial unionism, as they will have to go it alone. There is no building trades council here. The various trades, like the painters, etc., can work with any and all non-union men and scabs.

Publish these lines so that the railway employes and carpenters may be posted on events, and not be lured down here on the prospect of getting a good job. There are many motormen and conductors idle just now, though this is their busy season, owing to the races. In a week more the latter will be over. Then there will be a general lay-off. Any man tempted to come down here can imagine the results. Keep away from New Orleans.

W. E. K. New Orleans, La., March 21.

FINDING WHAT OTHERS HAVE FOUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The split in local Wichita, of the "Socialist party," to which you gave space on Tuesday, has suggested to me that the following incident may call for notice. As a member of the same party, Local St. Paul, Minnesota, I had hoped to have found myself definitely allied with the international Socialist movement, with which I first became acainted in Belgium and France. Miss Tewkesbury's well-worded criticism so exactly expresses many of the defects which caused me formally to leave the "Socialist party" that I venture to recall part of it. I found that, in my opinion, as she did, that free expression of opinion had been suppressed, an individual had been exalted to the position of a "divine" leader, that the working class expected to hold their tongues, sit still and be taught.

I can see also how the essentially in-ternational character of Socialism can be realized by a Socialist who takes no interest in the movement outside his own country. So far as my observation goes I find infinitely more of the spirit of world-wide fraternity in the Socialist of the Socialist Labor Party than in the members of the other organization. This is by no means to say that there are not many fine Socialists in the latter body. guined much from associating with some of these as well as others among Ontario Socialists who are in accord with the cialist party." It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that all thoroughly convinced believers in the future which Socialism preaches, will associate them-selves with that body which is genuinely concerned in bringing their future nearer.

Detroit, Mich., March 16.

A FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Republic, Wash., March 1. Sault Ste. Marie Ont.

Dear Brother-The paper, the Weekly People, you recommended to me, I subscribed for for six months, but it is run out now. I always read it, but do not think it is to be compared with the other Socialist papers. The Western Clarion, in Vancouver, has started up again. This is the best Canadian Socialist paper, something you ought to have. W. T. Farrell.

Sault Ste. Marié, Ont., March 12, 1905. William T. Farrell,

Republic Washington.

Dear Brother—I am glad that you took the Weekly People even though it was only for six months, and even though you must have failed to understand it thoroughly. That is probably lue to your not coming in contact with any active members of the Socialist Labor Party, who would explain to you its nethods and tactics, and why such are necessary to overthrow the capitalist class and set up the future Socialist Republic. The Daily and Weekly People are simply the mouth-pieces or the voice of that trained and disciplined party, with its vast experience and scientific knowledge of Socialism, addressing itself to the working class.

You think it is not as good as other Socialist papers and you mention the Western Clarion, of Vancouver. My reply is that those papers, several of subject I have read are, as a rule, intersting reading to an experienced Sodallet who does not understand the necessities of a revolutionary movement, as were ashamed of the paper, or whether the arrest

try to be sensational in picturing the beauties of the Socialist Republic. But as Socialism must be fought for and will be established only by the hard, resistless and intelligent efforts of the working class, therefore mere criticising and picturing the possibilities of the future will not suffice. What the working class peeds to know is how to build up an organization that will be able to fight the capitalist class to a finish and establish Socialism.

Then, it is no idle boast to say that

the Daily and Weekly People are doing very much more than any other papers in America to educate the working class in their mission; and its enlightening influence has been carried throughout the English-speaking world, as instanced by the organization of the Socialist Labor Party in Canada, England and Australia. I ask you to subscribe for it again, as it is particularly interesting at the present time. The revolt in the "Socialist party," the news of which is printed in the Weekly People; then the news from the economic field is most interesting now, as there is a revolt spreading there, too against the old time methods of American Federation of Labor unions; and the new movement is being agitated and directed chiefly by the Western Federation of Miners, the outcome of both of which will be a tendency of the working class to move up and align itself with the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance-the truthful reports of which you will only be able to obtain by reading the Weekly People.

Your brother. J. E. Farrell.

EMANCIPATION IN OUR OWN TIME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I do like the Weekly People as a truth seeker. Our writers and our old editor, also the general Party machinery and its workings, certainly are the true backbone of a genuine labor movement, and are beginning to be appreciated as such.

What would the Socialist Labor Party be without its press. A few years back -what did we see? A handful of wellinformed men who knew what they wanted and how to get it. To-day, we can say that the emancipation of the working class may be accomplished in our own time. So much for the handful, who have now grown into an army of thousands. A. B.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20.

A MISSION WORTHY OF APPRECIA-TION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-As I have not observed among the correspondence in The People any reference to one Joseph Wanhope, who appeared at an advertised meeting of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party at Odd Fellow's Hall, last Sunday afternoon, I will pen these lines on him and his peculiar mission in life at present. What ever part this gentleman may have acted in the past his present mission is worthy of note and should be appreciated by the Socialist Labor Party and all who recognize the necessity of a party-owned press, for he is doing good work in killing off the private-owned papers through the action of the law of competition.

Mr. Armeringer, a leading light of the "Socialist" party, and chairman of the meeting, in his introduction, spoke of the gentleman as "a wise man from the Fast." As to the "wise" man's address, people who were associated with the Bel-lamy Nationalist clubs of some fifteen years ago, would think they were in a Nationalist club meeting. Instead of the question of "Nationalism or Plutocracy?" then put, we had "Let the Nation Own the Trusts." As it was then, it is yet. The system is responsible. At no point are individuals personifying the system and profiting from it, responsible and subject to attack.

tible and subject to attack.

The standard bearers of the dominant parties in the last campaign were "roasted" and seasoned with sarcasm and ridicule to the Queen's taste. The "Socialist party" was culogized, but Mr. Debs, the individual, was not mentioned. The factor of organized labor, and its logical part in making social tools of production co-operative had no recognition in the address; nor was any mention made of the great strike in New York city.

At the close of the speech Wanhope revealed his present mission in life. He was "a field agent" for Wilshire's Magazine. The special feature of this privately-owned advocate of the national ownership of the trust-Wilshire's pamphlets were also offered to the audience at five cents each. The "Appeal to Reason" was for once relegated to the rear. Whether the "comrades" present this man (read coward), Kelly, caused

they respected "Wilshire's" more, the Appeal was not passed around.

The source of inspiration and motive for action in Mr. Wanhope and Mr. Wilshire, his employer, according to Mr. Wanhope's admissions during the meeting, are quite at variance. The former, if he had a good political position would not be making Socialist speeches, nor if working would his boss know he was a Socialist: while Mr. Wilshire was represented as being impelled by a high moral purpose. The admission of the speaker that he would take arms against the Socialist if an inducement presented itself, brought no remonstrance from the "Socialist" party members present. It will be seen from the latter fact that while the Chicago Manifesto and "Bulgaria or Italy?" questions are being discussed, and hopes are being entertained for an eventual union, we, at this point, feel that the fire of the class struggle has not yet done its work of refining. Oscar Freer.

Columbus, O., March 14.

LIBRARY INVESTIGATING THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Lawrence, Socialist Labor Party, celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Paris Commune at Weaver's Hall, 313 Common street, where a pleasant evening was spent by the comrades of Lowell and Lawrence and their sympathizers. The first event was a selection by the French Trumpet Band. Comrade Carroll followed with an address on the Commune and its lessons. Comrade Vandoorne than spoke in French. The rest of the evening was spent in singing revolutionary songs and listening to revolutionary recitations.

At our meeting to-day, we received a communication from the City Librarian, requesting us to send two copies of the Weekly People to each of the eleven trustees. No doubt they desire to study closely before allowing the wage slaves to read that which will develop their intellect to the point where they will refuse to be exploited by capitalism. Fraternally,

Frank Worster, Secretary. Lawrence, Mass., March 19.

SHINING EXAMPLE OF CAPITAL-IST VERACITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People The following elipping was taken from the "Scattle Times" of March 15: "COMMUNISM PUT INTO FORCE.

"Socialist Sees Cart Wheels He Wants and Takes Them Away,

"Owner Objects and Agent of the Party Gets in Jail.

"A. G. Daley, a young Norwegian, believes in practicing the teachings of Socialism. Apparently he thinks communism is the proper thing but that belief caused him to get a free ride in the patrol wagon and a soft berth in the filthy city jail, where he is charged with petit

"According to the complaint of the man who had him arrested, Daley saw a pair of cart wheels in an alley in the rear of 118 Washington street. There was no tag on them to show who owned them and Daley following out the teachings of communism that he had as much right to them as any other man, he proceeded to convert them to his own use.

"With the cartwheels as a starter, Daley rigged them up into a small push cart which he filled up with Socialistic literature. Planting himself in the way of pedestrians at Second and Pike, Dafor several days cried out his papers and sold a copy now and then to a faithful follower of Dr. Titus, who has left Seattle for greener fields.

"The owner of the cart wheels saw them yesterday afternoon and recognized them. Daley was ordered to turn them over but refused and backed up the refusal by quoting a few passages from the by-laws of the Socialists show ing that he had a right to take the wheels for the good of the cause.

"The owner didn't stand for that talk and informed Patrolman Billy Carr. The officer caught Daley and placed him in iail. Friends came to his relief and bailed him out to await trial on the charge of petit larceny. The wheels are worth \$10."

The above clipping is a shining example of capitalist veracity.

The facts are as follows: The wheels had been in a smashup and had been abandoned in a public alley. After inquiring in vain for the owner I informed a nearby business man that when the owner appeared I would reimburse him to the extent of their value.

As the above article plainly shows, the cart with a copious display of Socialist literature and a big red and white sign announcing in bold letters the nature of the business, was a thorn in the side of the capitalist class government of this city. Accordingly, they set one of their miserable tools, a despicable cur by the name of John Kelly, to find a means to get rid of, or at least humiliate me. A Greek, who, apparently fraudulently claimed to own the wheels, was used and

informed my lawyer not to pay a cent more than the wheels were worth, adding that he would have arrests for the purpose of extortion stopped; but when he learned the nature of the literature was selling he emphatically stated that he would also put a stop to that,

The Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, thought the wheels were valueless and instructed me not to pay a cent more than they were worth. He thereupon dismissed the case.

Seen in the light of the foregoing facts the arrest was only an excuse to drive me off the street. However, as a comrade remarked, "they may stop the sale of literature to some extent but they can never stop the coming Social Revolution."

A. G. Dehly.

Fraternally,

Seattle, Wash., March 16.

DONE WITH MITCHELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People.-The bundle of Weekly Peoples of March sent me will bring good results. A good many said to me, "Why can't we organize a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance?" We have between three and four hundred miners here, who are members of the United Mine Workers. If their dues were not checked off, I am sure there would not be a dozen or two in the union. The "check off" system makes membership in the union compulsory. I hear the miners say, 'We are done with Mitchell." When they talk thus I say to them, "I will write to The People and see what can be done."

I think that as soon as the weather is fit, it will be time to send a speaker down here. We've had no speaking here for about two years. Still we polled nineteen votes. The year before we polled sixteen votes. The "Socialist" party had twenty-nine votes last fall. But I am getting them to read The People; so I hope you will give this your thought. T. C. B.

Mineral City, O., March 20.

SOCIALISM IN ARIZONA.

To the Daily and Weekly People .-To judge by what happened to the writer recently, that "Socialist" trick of trying to take advantage of the reputation of the "dead" Socialist Labor Party-the trick of the jackass parading in the lion's skin-as was done in Granite City., Ill., recently, is not confined to that locality, it being worked, with evident success, right here in "wild and woolly" Arizona. This is how I came to find out; Section Phoenix, Socialist Labor Party, was holding an outdoor agitation meeting recently and while another comrade spoke, the undersigned endeavored to dispose of some literature. While thus engaged one of the audience congratulated him on the success of the meeting, and finally offered fifty cents as a contribution to the Section's funds. He also dwelt enthusiastically on the future of the movement and volunteered the information that at Roosevelt (about eighty miles from here) there was a Socialist Labor Party organization, and that the Socialist Labor Party had cast more votes up there than either of the old parties. As Section Phoenix was, as far as I knew the only Socialist Labor Party organization in this territory, I began "to smell a rat" and asked him if he did not mean the "Socialist" party. He would not have it so, however, and claimed that he had never heard of "Socialist" party, but as he told me that his local was to have been addressed by "Professor" Mallory (editor of the "Arizona Socialist") I was at last able to impress upon him that there was a difference, and the "professor" himself, who was standing by, did not volunteer any explanation.

I have not been able to find out it the "Socialists" actually ran their ticket under the name of the Socialist Labor Party, but as this is not the first time I have heard apparently honest members of that organization claim that they were members of the Socialist Labor Party and denying knowledge of any "Socialist" party (one whom I saw had worn an S. L. P. button for over six months believing it the emblem of his party). I am therefore inclined to the belief that the trick of masquerading as the Socialist Labor Party is more common than would be supposed

Owing to the sparsity of population distributed unevenly over a large area of barren country (mostly in small mining camps scattered far apart), the absence of any large industrial center, the insufficient means of communication and other peculiar and adverse local conditions-the Socialist Labor Labor Party has had a hard row to hoe in this territory in the past, but through the unflinching courage and sustained endeavor of a few stalwarts of the Socialist Labor Party-men who did not know when they were beaten-a party organization has been kept up. Socialist Labor Party literature spread

When seen the Prosecuting Attorney and frontier towns and, despite all drawbacks, the present promising situation shows it has not been without effect. There is a lot of discontent among the working class here and we expect good results from the tour of Comrade Bohn, and probably a nucleus of organization in one or two places. Phoenix is not a wage slave's town being the territorial capital and the center of the only considerable agricultural district in the territory. The "Socialists" have a local here composed almost exclusively of real estate owners, small business men, vendors, etc., and being mostly made "Socialists" by the Appeal to (T)-Reason, they are full of all kinds of isms, with the exception of Social-ism, of course. The "Arizona Socialist" (the new privately owned "official organ" of the Social Democratic party of Arizona) still maintains a lingering existence, but its present urgent appeals for subs in the column where an editorial ought to be-but isn't-indicates great uncertainty for its future existence. The "professor" (he doesn't say of what) who edits (?) it, affects a hostile attitude to the "Appeal," but this is evidently more out of a desire to have his own (excuse) paper supplant the "Appeal" and thus rake in a few more shekels from the good-natured rank and file of the "S. D. P. of Arizona," than for the purpose of combating any false doctrines. This fact, becomes increasingly evident on reading one of the more prominent "ads" in the last number of the "Arizona Socialist," wherein the "professor" strongly urges upon the members and locals of his party in this territory to supply themselves with a library which he has for sale, and composed of Socialist classics, "the best money can buy," "masterpieces," "standard works on Socialism," etc., from all of which one would naturally expect to find among the titles of said bboks the names of Marx, Engels, Kautsky, etc., but no, only one of Marx's works, one of the less comprehensive (the "Paris Commune") is found in the whole bunch of ten, most of the rest being by such "lights" as Morris Hillquit, Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. Simons, etc., and

> cialism," Merrie England, by R. Blatchford, as also "Love's Coming of Age," by Carpenter, etc., and lastly, an old edition of Bebel's "Woman," probably the one pirated from the Socialist Labor Party by the ex-Kangaroo, ex-Labor fakir, G. B. Beaham of San Francisco, Cal.,-a fine lot of "standard works on Socialism," isn't it? In another place, the "professor" booms the "millionaire Socialist," Wilshire, and his freakish magazine, and in yet another place there is a letter, or article, from a member of Local Tucson, Social Democratic party of Arizona, Swanson by name, who solemnly declares that Socialism must be brought about "by thinking Socialistic thoughts" and in explaining how we are to acquire the habit of "thinking Socialistic thoughts," he declares we must do it "by overcoming the old Adam in ourselves; by rooting out the desire for individual possession of things"; and the whole fitly concludes by referring to the Lord's Prayer as "a distinctly Socialist petition" and calling especial attention to the part of said prayer where it says, "forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." One would think on reading such matter as Socialism that the "revolutionary" "professor" would cry halteven "Brother" Wayland would have entured a footnote in a case like thatbut no, the "professor" knows on which side his bread is buttered and believes in "catching 'em acomin' and agoin'," as Comrade De Leon puts it. From

including that "standard work on So-

honest) what "professor" Mallory really is and what they can expect his paper to do for Socialism. In the meantime we of the Socialist Labor Party are not idle, and if any members of the "Socialist" party who "smell a rat" and wish to discuss the question with us will call, we will be glad to meet them any time at No. 45 East Van Buren street (southwest corner of First and Van Buren streets), room marked "parlor," to talk matters over and find out what is what. In the meantime we shall hammer away with the arm and hammer for all we are worth. Hurrah for the fighting S. Fraternally, L. P.

the "professor" nothing better can, of

course, be expected, but things like this

should serve to show the honest mem-

bers of the "Socialist party or Arizona"

(and I don't doubt most of them are

J. A. Stromquist. Phoenix, Ariz., March 14.

SECTION OFFICERS.

East St. Louis, Ill.-Organizer, Ben Frankford; recording secretary, Gus. Surber; treasurer, James Halliday; literary and Weekly People agent, G. A. Jenning, 1517A Cleveland avenue; grievance committee, P. Veal, Jas. Halliday, and Louis Brenneman; auditing commitnew recruits have been broken in and tee, Cox, H. Bloesma, and Louis Brenneman; agent for foreign language, broadcast through the mining camps literature and papers, Wm. Veal.

OFF - HAND ANSWERS LETTER-BOX TO CORRESPONDENTS

INO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-NATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. H. S., NEW YORK-That is not | York Stock Exchange is knocked down the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party | for \$83,000. Don't that tell the tale? on the subject of a party press. An organization has the right to commit suicide. But no free man will put himself in the hands of a private corporation to be killed when the corporation likes. Granted that your Social Democratic party may decide to go over to Tammany. That is its business; it has the right to do as it pleases. But the Volkszeitung Corporation has the same right, and you can't prevent it.

W. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN .-By all means keep the office posted with such clippings. The information is valuable.

BALLANTYNE, ST. THOS CHARLES, MICH .- Your address is desired by F. Koch, 307 Westmoreland street, Peoria, Ill.

M. W. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL -First-The words "artisan" and "handicraftsman" are not words of technical economic significance. Any dictionary will define them sufficiently. An artisan is a common designation for workingman, the same as mechanic A handicraftsman is a man whose trade fell in a time when machinery was not yet in use, and who needed skill for his trade. The words have no application under capitalism. Be warned in time against yielding to the serious error that skill in any way removes a capital-less man from the category of proletariat. The skilled proletariat differs from the unskilled only in that the former can, through his skill, yield more wool to the capitalist clipper than the latter.

Second - "How does 'Inalienable Rights' or 'Natural Rights' coincide with the materialist conception of history?"-In the same way that the shadow cast by a solid coincides with the solid's shape. A square solid will cast a square shadow: a round solid will cast a round shadow; a jagged solid with cast a jagged shadow. And not because there is no light behind the solid so as to make it cast a shadow, does that solid not exist: nor does it come into existence only when the optical conditions become favorable for the casting of a shadow. The "natural rights of man" is a reflex of the solid fact of man's existence. In the measure that the optical conditions are favorable to cast the reflex, the reflex is seen. The solid, material fact is there all the time. The materialist conception of history begins and ends with the principle that shadows or reflexes do not come from the air. Some solidsfor instance, capitalism-that exist today did not formerly exist; consequently, says the materialist, such solids could not previously have cast before them the shadow that they cast to-day-to wit, the Socialist Republic. The visionary thinks that the reflexion does not need the solid to cast it; the materialist maintains it does. There is where they differ. Before any one, who calls himself a materialist can dispute the naturalness, and consequently, inalienability of man's rights, he must begin by deny ing the solid fact of man's existencethe solid fact which casts the reflex, his natural rights. The day man appeared on earth that day the reflex of his existence cast its outlines on the canvas of history. We shall some day take up the question more fully by illustrating the unscientific posture of the anti-natural-rights claimants.

S. R., CLEVELAND, O.-We are not aware of the fact that Social Democratic "Jewish Vorwaerts" of this city took possesion of \$200 of the money collected for Alexander Berkman, and never returned it. If that is a fact, let us have the proof and it will be published.

A. E. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL-It is impossible to argue down a man who has not argued himself up. Such people swoop down at a conclusion. The foundation of their conclusions cannot be overthrown because the conclusions have no foundation. The conclusion that anybody can become a large capitalist if only he has sufficient will and brain power is of that sort. As well claim that the wayfarer whom a highwayman covers, with his pistol, could under such conditions, by dint of will and brain power develop into his hands a pistol of equal caliber with which to compete with the highwayman. The theory proceeds from the assumption that opportunities are equal. They are not. The opportunities are barred by the private ownership of the natural opportunities (land) and the social opportunities (capital). Without both, opportunities are not equal.

H. L., TRENTON, N. J .- Here is an illustration hot from the oven. A United States Senatorship has just been knocked down in Missouri for \$29.80; during the same week a seat in the New

E. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- Probably in next Tuesday's editorial we will take the "New Yorker Worker" once more over our knees for that latest manifestation of stupidity. We have more important matter in hand just now. How could it be so stupid and so soon again put its foot into it? If the viper could hear and the slow-

worm could see, Then England from serpents would

never be free.

M. S., NEW YORK-E. B. Ford, the Editor of the "Referendum," did prove his charges against all the socalled Socialist party men whom he has attacked. He quoted the Wisconsin Social Democratic party platform and with that as evidence showed the thing to be imbecile, bourgeois and anti-Marxist, He pitchforked Dr. Hirschfeld, of his own State, and proved him to be what he is by publishing Hirschfield's own letter declaring that he was ready to vote again for a capitalist candidate. And so all along the line.

E. H. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. -"Why does Thomas J. Hagerty as a revolutionary Socialist bore from within, or why is he in that organization. or what is he doing there?"-We are not aware that the editor of the national organ of the American Labor Union is "boring from within"; we don't know what organization you have reference to; consequently we cannot say "what he is doing there." If, however, you have reference to the recent lambasting that he gave the Arthur M. Lewis combination of San Francisco freaks and A. F. of L. labor lieutenants of capitalism, then we would say it is the kind of "boring from within" that all bona-fide Socialists practice: the boring from within that smashes instead of supporting fraud and incompetence.

J. A. S., PHOENIX, ARIZ .- The letter is referred to the N. E. C.

G. P. R., STOCKTON, CAL-First -Roosevelt did not invent or apply for a patent on the spiked policeman's club. The thing was invented many years ago and the application for a patent was denied on the ground of public policy and immorality. When Roosevelt was President of the police commissioners in this city, the commissioners introduced the weapon among the force.

Second-Roosevelt ordered out the militia at Croton Dam in 1898 or 99.

W. S., NEW HAVEN, CT .- Yes, sir, the Volkszeitung reporter was kicked out of the Interborough strikers' meeting. That's only a sample of what is in store for that crew.

T, B. C., VICTORIA, B. C .- Of course there is such a thing, from a class standpoint, as low and high wages. Is there not such a thing, from a prisoner's standpoint, as a long and a short chain? Wages are the wage slaves' chain. The size of his wages is the length of his

D. M. H., ROSLYN, WASH .- The New York Labor News Company is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, absolutely and unqualifiedly

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE-Keep up sending in preambles and constitutions of Unions. Many have come in this week. They have begun to come in from Eng-

W. Y., NEW BEDFORD, MASS .-Your announcement could not be published. It was without date.

TO CORRESPONDENTS ON CHI-CAGO MANIFESTO-First-The contributions are becoming longer and longer. Their size is becoming prohibitive. Second-Received and not yet published in Daily:-E. E. R., Chinese Camp, Cal.: H. J. S., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. D. F., Boston, Mass.; C. A. J. and O. M. J., Oakland, Cal.: J. L. C., Bonham, Tex.; W. E. K., New Orleans,

H. N., SAGINAW, MICH.; W. E. T., ALBANY, N. Y.; C. J. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND; S. N., PARIS, FRANCE: A. E. L. PHILDELPHIA, PA.; R. O., NEW YORK; W. E. N., EMPORIA, KANS.; K. E. W., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; M. A., CHI-CAGO, ILL.; H. N. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.; R. O. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; T. G., HELENA, MONT.; R. L. Y., KAN-SAS CITY, MO.; D. L. D., HART-FORD, CT.; G. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; "X. X." CHICAGO, ILL.; H. I. G., FARIBAULT, MINN; J. A., LOUIS-VILLE, KY .- Matter received.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons ne party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

BOHN'S ARIZONA DATES.

Clifton, March 26 to 29; Globe, March 30 to April 3; Bisbee (and vicinity), April 4 to 10; Tucson, April 12 to 14; Phoenix, 15 to 19.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, March 25, the following contributions were received for the General Agitation Fund, designed to help sustain the work of Comrade Frank A. Bohn: George Scheer, Danbury, Conn.. \$ 1.00 Thos. Weilding, Butler, Pa.... M. Weinberger, New York (on

15c weekly pledge)..... Miss C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge).... J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash. 5.00

Previously acknowledged 461.18 Grand Total.....\$468.48

Henry Huhn, Nat. Sec.

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLU-TIONISTS.

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites the interest of the civilized world. That the Revolution is on in earnest can no longer be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and, to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle class political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a Fraternally,

Henry Kuhn, Na ional Secretary. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLU-TIONISTS.

For the above fund the following contributions were received during the week ending with Saturday, March 25: Rockville, Conn., Section Rock-,

ville, \$3; E. Sherman, \$1; Wm. Kittel, 50c.; Wm. Suessbrich, 50c.; H. Nowsch, 50c.....\$ Section Onondaga County, N.Y., collected at ineeting...... M. Lemp, Syracuse, N. Y..... Harry Hapern, New York J. Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash Milwaukee, Wis., Rochus Babnik, 50c.; Herman Dunkel. 25c.; Louis Ploedrer, 25c.; J. Vierthaler, 25c.; W. Rein-

hardt, 10c.

Dr. L. Bama, New York..... 1.00 Total.....\$ 12.75 Previously acknowledged.... 99.32 Grand total.....\$112.07 Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

TAKE NOTICE!

Comrade William Bonstein, Box 256, Tacoma, Wash, intends, in the near future, to go on the road for the Socialist Labor Party, selling literature. securing subscribers for the Party press, propagating the principles of the Party in any shape and manner possible.

As a means to attract attention he will take along a stereopticon and in order to obtain a variety of striking illustrations he solicits the aid of the membership everywhere. If you have or if you run across a good picture, depicting social contrasts, the developnent of machinery, industrial conditions, processes of manufacture, in fact any pictorial representation that will convey information to an audience on the Labor Question, you will confer a favor by sending it to Comrade Bon-stein at the address given above.

Published by request. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

ATTENTION!

Wage workers residing in Greater New Tork and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Al-Hance can get same by writing to the zer of D. A. 49, L. M. Wieder, 2-6 New Reads street, New York City

CANADIAN N. E. C. Regular meeting of Canadian National Executive Committee at London, Ont., March 10. Comrade Weitzel in the chair. Pearse and Cragg absent. Pearse excused. Minutes adopted as read.

Correspondence: From M. T. Berry of Lynn, Mass., saying that he cannot act as organizer. Received and filed. From New York State Executive Committee re appointing corresponding agents to get subscribers for The People; laid on table to be taken up by new National Executive Committee. From James S. Reid, Organizer of Section Toronto, sending in list of new officers and asking what number constitutes a quorom, and other matters; communication was received and secretary ordered to reply that the National Executive decide that seven is a quorom.. From J. P. Courtenay, organizer of Section London, sending in list of new National Executive Committée, as follows: T. Maxwell, I. P. Courtenay, C. A. Weitzel, J. W. Pearse, G. L. Bryce, F. Hunt, and N. Wade; secretary ordered to send names out for confirmation vote. From Section London, asking the National Executive Committee to ask The People to publish the letter of D. Ross's re F. Darch, expelled; secretary ordered to write The People. From Charles Hill, London; ordered that same be handed over to organizer of Section London.

Secretary read reply to W. F. Leach of Montreal which was confirmed.

The National Secretary reported hav ing tabulated vote on amendments to constitution and vote on National Executive Committee; therefore will send same out to sections.

W. D. Forbes, Rec. Sec.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Detroit, Mich.-Sunday, April 2, at 2.30 p. m., at Maanebach's Hall. 273 Gratiot avenue. Subject, "The Aims and Objects of the Socialist Labor Party," by Fred Uhlmann. Admission free Buffalo, N. Y.—Sunday afternoon, April 2, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Subject, "Organized Labor," by James V. Taylor Admission free

Buffalo, N. Y .- Monday evening, April 3, 8 o'clock, at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 19 West Mohawk street room 510. Subject, "The Socialist Labor Party and the Union Label," by T. H. Jackson. Admission free.

ATTENTION, RICHMOND CO.

A lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, will be held at Grand Army Hall, opposite Port Richmond railroad station, Staten Island, on Saturday evening, April 1, at 8 o'clock. Members of Section Richmond County should call upon the organizer to get tickets and handbills advertising the lecture. Joe Wilton, Org.

ATTENTION. WESTCHESTER

COUNTY. State Organizer Rudolph Katz will

come to Westchester County on April 5 for the purpose of organization. Lectures, with stereopticon views, will be held in the different cities and towns. He will lecture at Turn Hall, Elm st., Yonkers, on April 5, at 8 p. m. For dates and information in general, write to Peter Jacobson, 36 Main street, Yonkers, New York.

PITTSBURG RUSSIAN MEETING. The friends of Free Russia recently the Russian Revolutionary Aid Society, a non-partisan organization, whose aim it is to awaken the interest of the people of Pittsburg to the struggle of their brothers in Russia. The first mass meeting and concert in behalf of Free Russia will be held under the auspices of the Russian Revolutionary Aid Society at the Bijou Theatre, Pittsburg, on Sunday, the 2d of April, at 2.15 p. m. Entrance, 25 cents.

We call upon all the citizens of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and vicinity, and upon all lovers of liberty and the sympathizers with the oppressed Russian people, to give us their moral and financial aid.

Come to the mass meeting and cancert. Help Free Russia.

G. Brown M. Goldberg. S. Grekin,

Ex. Com. Russian Revolutionary Aid Society, Pittsburg, Pa.

Tickets to be had at A. M. Muchnic's Drug Store, corner Forbes and Marion streets, Pittsburg.

ORGANIZER FOR NEW ENGLAND The Socialist Labor Party organizations of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have co-operated for the purpose of putting a permanent organizer and party press canvasser in the field.

Any member who is willing and able to fill the bill is requested to communi-

FRED FELLERMANN 2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

"OUT OF WORK." (From the Sydney, Australia, "People.")

The hardest work is "no work."

That seems a contradiction, but it's a fact all the same.

To rise in the morning with no prospect of anything to do; to tramp from factory to factory; shop after shop; wander round the wharves, and return at night to the "home" heart-sick, weary and hopeless.

The hardest work in comparison seems like paradise.

When the man returns after hawking his body around and finding no buyer, he is met with the query from his anxious, soul-weary spouse-"Well, have you got any work?" "No." "Oh, what are we to do then?"

Yes, that's the question demanding an answer from the working class-What are they to do? Under existing conditions the best they can. But not until they become class conscious Socialists and act as a class to smash the insane and brutal system we live under, can and will there be any material alteration.

Palliative pills and potions will not kill the disease; to effect a cure we must get at the root-cause.

Private ownership of the earth and the machinery of production-that's the disease. The surgeon is Socialist ballots; and the curative, Socialism-collective ownership of all the means of life.

S. T. & L. A. LECTURE.

Yonkers, N. Y .- At Turn Hall, Elm street, Wednesday, April 5, at 8 p. m. "Industrial Labor Unionism and Socialism." by Rudolph Katz. Illustrated with stereopticon views. Admission, ten

BOSTON S. T. & L. A.

The meeting night of Boston Local 77. Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been changed to the SECOND TUESDAY of each month. Lively meetings, large attendance and a hustling local are the special features.

C. H. Burnham, Rec. Sec.

CALENDAR OF LOCALS AFFILIATED WITH D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. District Assembly 49 meets first and third Thursday of the month, at 8 p. m.

at 2-6 New Reade street, New York city. L. A. 1 Hotel and Restaurant Employes; meets every Wednesday at Fisher's, 177 East Eighty-fifth street.

L. A. 3 Clerical Workers; meets second and fourth Thursday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 5 Building Trades; meets every Tuesday at 2-6 New Reade street. L. A. 42 Riverside Local Alliance

(mixed); meets first and third Sunday of the month at 14 Getty's square, Yonkers, N. Y.

L. A. 140 Bronx Labor Union (mixed): meets every Thursday at McMahon's Hall, 2669 Third avenue.

L. A. 141 Pioneer Cigar Markers' Union; meets first and third Wednesday of the month at 255 East Fourth street. L. A. 170 Lithographers' Alliance; meets second and fourth Tuesday of the

month at 2-6 New Reade street. L. A. 252 Eastern Mixed Trade Local; meets every second Monday of the month, at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton

street, Brooklyn. L. A. 274 Machinists and Metal Workers' Alliance; meets first and third Tuesday of the month at 2-6 New Reade

L. A. 412 Amalgamated Garment Workers; meets every Saturday at 255

East Fourth street. L. A. 1563 Excelsior Labor Union; meets second and fourth Monday of the

month at 255 East Fourth street.

NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

Beginning with Monday, March 27 and continuing every alternate Monday thereafter until July 3, from nine to ten p. m., The Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 4, of Detroit, Michigan, will inaugurate a series of educational meetings at Becker's Hall, corner Antoine street, and Adams avenue, on the all important topic of the day, New Trades Unionism. George A. Eastman will address the first meeting on "High Time for a Change." A cordial invitation to attend is hereby extended to all workingmen and women.

DEBATE IN CHICAGO.

At Exchange Hall, corner of Monro and Sangamon streets, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p. m., between Comrade A. Lingenfelter, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and Ernest A. Untermann, of the "Socialist" arty, on the following: "Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was built from above and emanated in the head of one man." Admission, ten cents. After the debate a branch of the So-

cialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be

organized

THE POSTAL SERV CE

Items that Show the Delights of Working for Uncle Sam.

The February issue of The Postal Clerk, official organ of national organization of post office clerks, has several items that show how delightful is the life of employes in the government service-a service that half-baked Socialists declare to be akin to Socialism.

The first item which is selected from the columns depicts the joys of the postal workers in a western office. It follows:

FROM PARSONS, KAN.

Branch 1,000 wishes to add its voice to the chorus of hardships endured. Our gross receipts are over \$27,000. We have seven city carriers and eight R. F. D. routes. Five clerks manage to do the work by laboring ten and eleven hours a day. Our senior clerk, after a faithful service of thirteen years, has reached the \$900 mark and performs the duties of registry, stamp and money order departments. Two day clerks and one night clerk do all the dispatching and separating of mails and dispose of mixed matter. The night clerk is required to make a collection of mail from street boxes at 12 p. m. The general delivery clerk is required to write and keep up to date a city and R. F. D. directory, and also attends to "forwarding". All clerks work on Sundays and holidays from eight to eleven hours each. Sunday hours could be reduced one-half by proper readjustment of schedule. All clerks are bonded for \$1,000; premium, \$2.

The entire clerical force are members of the U. N. A. P. O. C., and hope for the speedy passage of favorable legislation in our behalf. I might also add that a majority have intentions of withdrawing from the service if conditions are not soon improved. Fraternally yours, Alva S. Lvnd. Sec'v.

The next item is a joyous poetic outburst by the holder of a government "cinch" in Pennsylvania. He carols:

THE LAY OF THE POSTAL CLERK. By A. L. Weinstock, Chester, Pa. Hurrah! for the job of the "Postal Clerk," The cinch of the government pay; All night long he stays with his work,

And then-why he stays all day. He hasn't much mail to hustle along A dozen of tons or so;

And when it is "heavy," with a merry

He works a "hold-over," you know. His salary may be cut a bit,

A hundred or two a year: For the new "P. M." must make a hit With the "Bosses," who act so queer, For there's some of the "gang" that want

a raise, And there's only one thing to do. For the chap with the "pull" will sing

his praise As he takes it off of you.

You mustn't get sore, if your wife objects To your getting home late, once in a while,

Nor even get angry if your girl expects That her tedious nights you'll beguile. if you have an engagement to go to a

And a "hold-over" happens between-Don't kick up a fuss and raise a row And declare that the job is mean.

The envy of all the town? With pride your heart should throb,

O! why do you wear that frown? What need you care for pay or hours? Why should you kick about extra

For when you die, they'll send you flowers Inscribed with the words, a Postal

Clerk.

In this same issue of the Postal Clerk an extract from the Congressional Record shows how a clerk in the money order department was sixty dollars out of pocket in the payment of a money order through no fault of his but through the fault of department regulations. One marvels that the clerks should or

ganize in the way they do, or what bene fit they see in it, when one finds their official organ excusing the action of the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads for slashing the Appropriation Bill providing for increases of salary in the grades from six hundred to eleven hundred inclusive. The organ of the clerks says that the need of retrenchment in government expenditures has been apparent for some time. No wonder then that the retrenchment begins with the postal employes.

D. A. 4, NEW JERSEY AGITATION. Friday evening, March 31, 8 o'clock. Newark, N. J., Lyceum Hall, 301-303 Plane street, near Market street. Speakers-August Gilhaus and Harry Oaks. All readers of the Daily People and INTERBOROUGH STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1. the strike quickly, could afford to be magnanimous." "The public safety ought to be considered," the committee said, "in view of the large number of collisions and accidents in the subway and on the elevated roads, due to inexperienced men who have been running trains since the strike. This could be best done by re-employing the old men." There was no request for recognition of the union.

The committee stated that "the strike was a violation of an agreement and that this was wrong." The conference was friendly, but no decision was reached.

The strikers declared that the C. F. U. committee was very kind, but that they have not asked this committee to act for them and will not. They declare that the only committee authorized to act for them is the Executive Committee of the United Railroad Workers, S. T. & L. A., composed of their own members.

At the time of going to press, the financial appeal was being answered in an encouraging manner. Besides the amounts collected by individual strikers and committees, various unions have come forward and given and promised assistance.

The Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers, at its regular meeting at 65 Columbia street, on Friday, March 24, unanimously gave \$25 to the strikers. Speeches were made in favor of the motion to so act, in which the stand of the men was upheld and commended.

Notable among the unions which have voted financial aid are the Vest Makers' Union, \$50; Jewish local Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, \$25; Brotherhood of Silversmiths, \$50.

The rank and file of these organizations expressed themselves forcibly in favor of the strikers and regretted that they were unable at the moment to make their contributions larger. The Socialist Labor Party organiza-

tions are also coming to the assistance of the strikers. Besides the amounts previously acknowledged, the Excelsior Educational Society has donated \$5 and adopted resolutions favoring the strikers and urging contributions to their cause.

Two meetings of the strikers were held at Marion Hall each day, on Friday, March 24, and Sunday, March 26. At the latter meetings, the strikers heard for the first time a financial report. Under the regime of the deposed executive such a thing was never known to occur.

The Executive Committee of the United Railroad Workers, S. T. & L. A. which has charge of the strike, has completed its plans for organizing the trolleymen of the city. In line with this step they formulated a call to the railroad workers of the city which appears elsewhere in these columns. A copy of this call will be placed in the hands of every "railroader" in the city.

WEAVERS' STRIKE.

Carried on With Unanimity and Determination, to Victory.

Paterson, March 18 .- There are many interesting features of the strike of Pilgrim and Meyer's ribbon weavers of this city, not only interesting but of benefit to the working class generally. In a nutshell it is this: The demand was made on the firm. No response. Three days later every ribbon loom was deserted and every weaver remained firm to the end which came suddenly, the firm conceding every demand. We might

record many and varied phrases as in

all strikes, but will make it as short as possible. The strike began Thursday of last week; next day a hall was procured and a meeting held, then Monday and every day after. At the meeting Friday a committee was sent to the firm as per agreement on day previous and the strike settled at a ten and fifteen

per cent. advance in wages. The weavers decided not to deal with the superintendent but with firm direct. At the first meeting a striker ad-

dressed them on the merchandise nature of labor. It was made plain, judging from the interest taken that an awaken ing of the workers is at hand. During the strike seventeen "Burning Questions of Trades Unionism" were sold. Demands for it in German were numerous, and about 150 leaflets on "Industrial Unionism" were distributed to the 150 strikers. One sub for Weekly People was secured.

It looks favorable for a good accession to the ranks of the S. T. & L. A. VERDICT FOR WORKMAN.

A jury in the Supreme Court has just returned a verdict for \$5,000 in favor of Frank Huberts and against the Merrick Construction Company for the loss of his left leg below the knee, and in payment for an "artificial limb" which he said its negligence had put him to the expense of procuring. In his complaint filed by his counsel

Jacob Newman, of 350 Broadway, Hubertus set forth that on December 30 1903, the Merrick Construction Company was the contractor for the erection of a sympathizers are invited to attend these building at Greene and Third street, in | pires. First number indicates the month this borough.

GRAND JUNCTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

earth with the upholders of capitalism. Comrade Frank Bohn, the National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, arrived in time to help us out some. The working people have reached a point where they are ready to hear such men as Bohn; at least three hundred attended his first meeting that we held in the Auditorium, Saturday night, March 11, of these were for three months, which As many more attended his meeting in (makes a fairly good showing. Let us meeting in the City Park 3-p. m. Sunday, March 12. The subject at this last meeting was "The Burning Question of Trades Unions" At the close of this mark. meeting Comrade Bohn organized a mixed alliance of the S. T. & L. A. with 18 charter members. The way this new union is growing, since it was organized. indicates an awakening of the working class in Colorado along class lines. Comrade Bohn left behind him many warm friends in Colorado and it is to be hoped that he may be kept in the field.

We wish to say to the people of Grand Junction, that this spring we have decided to secure 2,000 conies of the Weekly People and scatter them where they will do the most good, instead of getting out "The Revolutionist". We consider one page of The People of more value than the whole of "The Revolutionist", and as the Weekly People is but 50 cents per year we would like to have you subscribe for it. The People is the grandest teacher of political science in the world.

The Socialist Labor Party of Grand Junction will hold a meeting in the Park, 3 p. m., Sunday, April 2, and among others Royal L. McCabe is expected to speak Remember, McCabe is the prize vinner and has something new this time.

If you want to vote for, and in, the interest of the working class on election day, the only way to do it is to write the two words. Socialist Labor, at the top of your ballot, where it says: "I hereby vote a straight ----- Party ticket", and when you fill in the two words Socialist Labor it will then read thus: "I hereby vote a straight Socialist Labor Party ticket". It will not pay you to make a mistake and vote for what you do not want just for the sake of getting it in the neck, as the striking miners did.

Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket! Subscribe for the Weekly People. Attend the meeting in the Park, 3 p. n., Sunday, April 2.

The Press Committee, of Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLIES. Constitutions, a neat booklet with red-coated linen cover, containing besides the constitution the membership record and spaces for dues stamps, a record of trasfers and the Party platform, per 100 \$2.00

application cards, with exposition of Party principles same to be retained by the candidate and detachable application form, per 10040 Transfer cards, for use between Sections and, on reverse side, for use between subdivisions of a Section,

per 100..... Delinquency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100.....

Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI. Section 8, of the Party constitution, per 100 .30 Rubber stamps (seal) made to order.

Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash, Article XI, Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held last Sunday at Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Daily People: C. Crolley, Pleasantville, N. Y., six

cologne baskets, pin cushion, ash receiver, two salt shakers; Mrs. F. Brauckman, Pleasantgille, N. Y., ten fine neckties, three handsome handkerchief cases, six pin cushions, three work baskets, six waist baskets; William H. Slater, Newport News, Va., gold ring; Mrs. William H. Slater, Newport News, Va., carriage rug; Miss J. Carliph, city, fine sofa pillow; Mr. N. Gerolt, Jersey, half dozen beautiful hand-painted cups and saucers: Dr. J. Hammer, city, three fine vases; Mrs. N. Malmberg, city, ladies collar and pair of fine slippers; Mr. Wiesner, city, fine framed picture of Daniel De Leon; Mr. Holmes, set of corner brackets; H. Hermansen, city, twelve necklaces, four boxes of fancy soap, six rattles, two fancy pin cushions, four handbags, one picture. L. Abelson, Organizer.

Watch the label on your paper. That

will tell you when your subscription exsecond, the day, third the year.

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 & BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 Three hundred and twenty-three subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, March 25. Less than seventy-five endeavor to do still better. If more of the comrades will take part in this work we can get up to the five hundred

Comrade John Farrell of Lowell, Mass., sends in subs., gets bundles of papers, and orders literature almost every week. During the past week he sent in six subs. and took a bundle of 100 copies of the Weekly People. This comrade goes it alone, but accomplishes a great deal. Five or more subs, were received as

follows: Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., II; H. E. Wright, Boston, Mass., 10; Harry Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9; F. C. Binder, Mineral City, O., 8; G. A. Jenning East St. Louis, Ill., 7; D. A. Reed, Huntington, Ark., 7; Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., 6; J. C. Becker, Colorado Springs, Colo., 6; Henry Kaufer, Red Lake Falls, Minn., 6; Ninth-Twelfth Assembly Districts. Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; A. Rutstein, Yonkers, N. Y., 5; H. Behrens, Davenport, lowa, 5.

Secretaries of State committees will please take notice that the Press Security League circulars which were mailed to them by the National Executive Committee sub-committee are to be sent to members at large only. All sections have been supplied.

Several comrades in New York City have reported to us that there is an increased demand at Newstands for the Daily People caused by the paper's attitude toward the Interborough Railway strike. Comrades all over the city should see to it that their newsdealers keep enough copies to supply the demand.

On the three-months' subscription fund \$15.50 was received and \$30.60 used up. As fast as the three-months' subs, expire we are returning them to the senders. An effort should be made to get renewals for six months or a year. Send us a report as per the printed instructions.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

No large orders from the country during the week, but the sections were pretty well represented with smaller orders.

Three special addresses were gotten out by the Interborough strikers, the United Railroad Workers of Greater New York.

S. T. & L. A., over 100,000 in all. Comrade Knight, Pueblo, Colo., took 1,000 "Industrial Unionism", 50 "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism", 10 "Two Pages from Roman History" and some other pamphlets. Cleveland, Ohio, took 1,000 "Industrial Unionism" and Schenectady, N. Y., took 1,000 "Industrial

Unionism. Comrade DeShazer of Montrose, Colo., took \$2 worth of pamphlets and buttons; and Newport News, Va., took \$2.75 worth

of literature, assorted. The Hungarian Branch, New York City, bought four dozen buttons; Buffalo N. Y., took 2 dozen, and Elizabeth, N. J., 2 dozen.

Comrade Billings, of Grand Junction, Colo., ordered "The Gold Sickle" and "The Infant's Skull". Malden, Mass., took one "The Pilgrim's Shell"; Kalamazoo, Mich., one "Student's Marx": Dunbury. Conn., one "Woman Under Socialism". An order from Chicago called for a few "Behind the Scenes". Rochester, N. Y., took one "Paris Commune"; Indianapolis a few pamphlets, and Newport, Ky., or-

dered a few. The spring is breaking and the agitation should wake up everywhere. The winter's work has been good. Now the spring work should also be comparatively better than usual.

Orders are solicited for the two addresses of Robert Randell, "John Mitchell Exposed", and also for "Trades Unionism in the United States" by Justus Ebert. Both of these pamphlets are being print-

There has been so much time wasted by those who would study Socialism, due to their misdirection, that we have prepared a small pamphlet entitled "A Course of Reading on Socialism", which when complete we will furnish to Seetions at cost.

CLEVELAND LABOR **AGENCY**

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